The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6702. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Mr. Hendee and the Insurance Question—The Police Justices—City Tax Bill—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 11, 1873.

There is nothing so potent as the expectation of a personal difficulty to draw the members of a legislative body together. Mr. Hendee, of Jefferson, being absent on Friday when the war occurred over his insurance bill, it was expected that at the first session at which he should be present he would again call up the matter. In consequence the hall was so unusually well filled last evening for a Monday session that on one vote eighty-one members were present, whereas at no other first session of the week have enough been present to pass a bill. But those eager for a further installment of this scandal were disappointed, as Mr. Hendee was not present, and the evening passed without incident. This morning the seats were again filled, and as soon as the journal was read, Mr. Hendee rose to a question of privilege. His speech occupied over half an hour, was well delivered, and was intently listened to throughout. He gave a detailed history of the now famous bill, saying it was drawn by one of his constituents, and was intended solely to prevent policy-holders from being robbed by the insurance companies by the forfeiture of policies for non-payment of premiums at the moment they became due. He then gave a precise account of several cases of this kind which had occurred in his county in connection with the Guardian Life Insurance Company, and especially the cases of constituents named Frederick and Coburn, both of which were great hardships as he stated the facts. He then went on to give his experience in connection with the bill with the Insurance Committee, saying Mr. Tobey had asked him not to push the bill, and that Mr. Opdyke had told him that the bill reflected on the Guardian Insurance Company, of which he was a director, and in the course of his remarks said Mr. Opdyke had called at his seat with the bill all scratched out except one sentence. All this was on the original bill, which it now appears was reported favorably by the Insurance Committee, and is now upon the files as No. 889. He then went on to explain that this bill having been kept so long in the Insurance Committee, some gentlemen, whom he did not name, had prepared another to the same effect, and having introduced it he desired it sent to the Judiciary Committee, because of the legal points involved in it. He then went on to detail at length the proceedings in the committee which came out during the former discussion of the matter, and challenged the closest scrutiny of his conduct throughout, so far as any connection with the lobby was concerned. During this portion of his remarks he referred to some one who had told him that Mr. Tobey, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee, had never appeared there until he was present to object to this bill being taken from the Insurance Committee, of which he is chairman, whereupon Mr. Tobey rose and declared this statement to be utterly false. When Mr. Hendee had finished, Mr. Opdyke rose to a question of privilege, and denied all the statements of Mr. Hendee in relation to him, except that he had conversed with him on the subject, but that he had not used the words stated. He denied that any alteration whatever had been made in the first bill of Mr. Hendee, except that the word "hereafter" had been inserted, and that, therefore, all but one sentence had not been scratched out by him or any one else. Mr. Hendee at a subsequent stage of the affair reiterating this charge, Mr. Opdyke pronounced it utterly false, and there the matter rested. Mr. Tobey followed, denying the statements of Mr. Hendee, so far as they concerned himself, and Mr. Weed briefly defended the action of the Insurance Committee and of Mr. Tobey in this matter. In conclusion, Mr. Tobey asked in whose handwriting the second bill appeared to be, and how it happened that it had been printed and scattered about the House before it was even referred to any committee; but neither question got a direct and definite answer.

The dispute this morning took a very wide range, and was enlivened at intervals by some sharp personalities, and in the end it appeared that while no blame could be attached to Mr. Hendee, who had acted in perfect good faith in connection with both bills, it was also clear that the Insurance Committee was equally blameless. In order that the public may thoroughly understand the affair, and know what influences are at work in the Legislature, both bills introduced by Mr. Hendee are appended. The first is the one reported favorably by the Insurance Committee, and now upon general orders:

No life insurance company doing business in the State of New-York shall have power to lapse or declare forfeited any policy hereafter issued by them, by reason of non-payment of premiums or interest, or any portion thereof, until the expiration of thirty days after such payment of premium or interest becomes due, according to the terms of the policy; nor shall any such company declare any policy forfeited unless a notice in writing, stating the amount of premium or interest due, and when due, on said policy, shall have been duly addressed and mailed by the company issuing said policy to the insured, at his last known post-office address, not less than thirty, nor more than sixty, days before said payment becomes due, according to the terms of the policy; nor unless the policy-holder shall fail to make such payment within the said thirty days after the same becomes due.

The second bill which was sent to the Judiciary Committee, reads as follows in its material portions:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President or Vice-President and Secretary, or Actuary, or a majority of the directors of each life insurance company organized under the laws of this State, or doing business in this State, by the 1st day of July, 1873, and in each year thereafter by the 1st day of March, to prepare under oath, and to deposit in the office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State a full and complete statement, containing the name of each and every individual, whether officer, agent, employé or otherwise (except agents employed on commission and examining physician), who shall have been paid more than twenty dollars during the year ending the 31st day of December previous, and also, the exact amount paid to each and every individual, and on what account paid.

The second section is substantially the same as the first bill. The other provisions of the proposed law are as follows:

SEC. 3. Every holder of a life insurance policy issued in this State shall have a right to revive the same by paying or tendering the amount of the stated premium upon such policy within sixty days after the time of its expiration by lapse, according to the terms thereof, to the company or to any person authorized thereby to receive premiums.

SEC. 4. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with section 1 of this act shall be subject to the same penalties provided by law in case of the failure of any insurance company organized under the laws of this State to make an annual statement as now provided by law.

It is the first section of this bill which is considered especially objectionable, as, in effect, it compels the companies to file full transcripts of their books in the Insurance Superintendent's office, and as this, it is said, cannot serve any purpose in the interest of the policy-holders or the public, it is considered to be merely vexatious. The whole subject has now been so thoroughly ventilated, and the Assembly is so fully informed on it, that there is little fear that it will occupy much more of the valuable time of the House. The first bill introduced by Mr. Hendee, which will wholly prevent the hardships of which he complains, has no opposition, and will pass. The other does not seem to have much chance.

THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The vexed question of getting rid of the Police Justices of New-York seems to have been solved at last. As there may be some doubt of the constitutionality of the mode proposed in the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, it has been determined to reach the same end by another method. To-morrow Mr. S. B. Smith will introduce in the Assembly three bills in reference to this matter. The first of these abolishes the offices of Police Justices, the second creates the Courts of Municipal Sessions, and the third provides for the appointment of officers for these courts in the same manner as heads of departments are to be appointed. The same bills will be introduced at the same time in the Senate, and they are to be pushed to a speedy passage.

THE CITY TAX BILL.

The Assembly bill relating to taxation in the City of New-York was favorably reported, without amendment, from the Senate Committee on Cities, this morning, and on motion of Mr. Tiemann, was referred to the first Committee of the Whole. In committee it received one or two verbal amendments, and after some debate that clause of the first section which authorizes the transfer by the Board of Apportionment of unexpended appropriations from one department to another was made to read as follows: Such officers may, at any time during any year, "by a concurrent vote," transfer any "surplus" moneys from any appropriation made as aforesaid, to such other purposes or objects of the said City and County "in which there may be a deficiency," as may require the same. The change from a majority to a concurrent vote was made at the suggestion of Mr. James Wood, who pointed out that as the clause stood a majority of the board could cripple any department of the City Government by transferring its appropriations to some other department. This amendment being made, the action of the board was then limited to the transfer of "surplus" moneys; and with the third amendment to the clause, moved by Mr. Benedict, the bill was ordered to its third reading. The necessity for this power of transfer, to which at first there seemed some objection among Senators, was shown by Mr. Tiemann, who stated that at this moment there was a surplus sum of $600,000 lying idle in the Department of Public Works without drawing interest, and unable, under present provisions of law, to be used for any purpose but that for which it was appropriated—for which it was not wanted.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

A concurrent resolution for adjournment *sine die* was offered in the Senate by Mr. Winslow, with an important proviso. The day for final adjournment of the Legislature is fixed by the resolution for the 20th of April; but it also provides that no bill appropriating money from the State Treasury, or authorizing the raising of money by taxation, be introduced or passed during the last five days of the session. If the resolution passes in its present form, the old-time trick of rushing through supply bills while every legislator has his hat in his hand, as it were, anxious to catch the train for home—a time which the lobby has always found to be favorable to running through all sorts of the most flagrant jobs—will be defeated. So far as the opinion of Senators has been ascertained on the subject, it is favorable to the passage of the resolution.

PUBLISHING ELECTION NOTICES.

Senator Lowery's bill relative to the publication of election notices in the counties of the State, was ordered to its third reading this morning. Originally, this bill was intended to apply only to one or two counties, but, meeting much favor from other Senators, it was made general. The bill will be found in full in the regular dispatches. It seems that in some counties the publication of these legal notices has become an abuse of so flagrant a character as to excite general indignation. Petty campaign sheets have been started by the dozen simply to get this official advertising for a month or two, and the consequence has been that the bills for advertising, which should have reached at most $500, have been swollen to as many thousands. The present bill will put an effectual stop to this, if it becomes a law.

THE DRY DOCK EXTENSION RAILROAD.

The bill for the extension of the Dry Dock Railroad came up for its third reading in the Senate this morning, but in a form differing entirely from the original. The bill was introduced to authorize the company to extend their tracks across the city, through Tenth, Stuyvesant, and Eighth streets, to the North River, and some additional minor extensions. The residents of the streets named petitioned against the passage of the bill, and in accordance with their wishes, all that part of the bill authorizing the additional cross-tracks has been stricken out. As it now stands, it simply empowers the company to lay some additional tracks in the neighborhood of Corlaers Hook, where the stables of the company are situated. The bill was lost for want of a two-thirds vote, but the usual motion to reconsider was made, and the bill lies on the table.

THE CHARTER.

Thus far to-day there is nothing new as to the New-York charter, the Senate Committee on Cities having held no meeting, in consequence of the illness of Senator Woodin. Whatever may be said on this subject at present, being merely idle speculation, it can be profitably omitted. The tale that the charter has been killed, that "somebody has put his foot on it," and that the "Custom-house Ring" is powerless to save, is nothing more than the echo of the gossip floating about Capitol Hill and the Delavan. No one, knowing all the facts, doubts of the final passage of the bill, and no one has any authority for saying that Gov. Dix will not sign it. For the present this is all that can be said on the subject, but the committee may hold another meeting late this afternoon, in which case there may be other developments.

AN INCIDENT.

During a portion of the morning session a florid old gentleman, stalwart and somewhat burly in figure, with a massive head crowned with an abundance of silver hair, sat beside Speaker Cornell. To nearly all in the House he was a stranger, for although apparently just entering an old age, he had outlived his generation. It was Lieut.-Gov. Patterson, who, thirty-four years ago, had been Speaker of the Assembly, and had occupied a prominent position in the politics of the State. Speaker Cornell introduced many of the members to his veteran predecessor.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

The Constitutional Commission to-day had under consideration the section prohibiting the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. It was amended so that the Legislature shall provide by law proper penalties and damages for the consequences growing out of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. After being thus amended, a vote was taken on the adoption of the section, and it was rejected. The Commission then proceeded to the consideration of the section prohibiting sectarian appropriations by the State and municipal authorities.

Mr. Brooks make a long and stirring speech against its adoption, showing that the result would be to increase the number of inmates in almshouses, poor-houses, and prisons.

Mr. Leavenworth replied in support of the section.

Mr. Kernan advocated applying the restriction upon the State, but permitting assistance to private charitable institutions by municipal governments.

The following was adopted as a substitute for the section reported by the committee:

Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to, or in aid of any association, corporation, or private undertakings.

THE ERIE RESOLUTIONS.

The evening session of the Assembly had been set apart for decision of the bill to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation, but Mr. Babcock involved the House in a warm discussion of a rather personal character, by moving that the Erie resolutions, which were called up by him last night, and then referred to the Railroad Committee after a hot debate on the question of referring them to a special committee, be taken thence, and given to a select committee. The motion was considered as a reflection on the Railroad Committee, and a debate at once commenced, in which personal reflections were somewhat freely thrown out on both sides, and replied to with equal warmth. Mr. Pierson spoke earnestly against the motion, opposing it as a direct imputation on the integrity of the Railroad Committee. He promised an investigation as full and complete as Mr. Babcock himself could desire, and of the progress of which that gentleman should be fully informed. Mr. Husted followed in the same strain, expressing the opinion that experience had not shown special committees to be successful institutions for investigating purposes. Mr. Fort coincided in this opinion, and the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, Mr. Heacock, who does not often occupy the floor, also spoke against the resolution. He asked what reason could be given to the world why this resolution, now that it was in the hands of a committee, should be taken from that committee, and be given to a special committee. To this pertinent inquiry no one seemed inclined to offer a direct answer; but many members had taken deep offense at certain expressions in Mr. Pierson's speech, as impugning their motives, and Mr. Vedder, Mr. Coggeshall, Mr. Lincoln, and some others attacked that gentleman with some heat. Mr. Crawford, of Madison, also made some unlucky remarks in opposing Mr. Babcock's motion, for which he was taken sharply to task by several members who were in favor of the appointment of the select committee. Mr. Crawford at once disclaimed all intent to reflect on the motives of members, and Mr. Pierson made a conciliatory speech which tended to put the house in better humor. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions were adopted was then carried by 62 yeas to 47 nays, and the vote to refer them to the Railroad Committee was then rescinded by 62 yeas to 44 nays.

Very few, if any, seriously impugn the motives of Mr. Babcock in urging the reference of the resolution to a special committee, and, in the course of the debate, none bore more cordial testimony to the good faith in which the motion was made than those who most opposed its adoption. It is Mr. Babcock's desire to push the investigation forward as rapidly as possible.

There was an undercurrent, however, which came to the surface when Mr. Voorhis, of Rockland, offered a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the House that the preamble and resolutions of Mr. Babcock, not having the sanction of any respectable number of the stockholders of the Erie Railroad, can have no motive but to extort money from the Railroad Company.

The Speaker ruled that the substitute was an improper one, as containing an imputation on the motives of members of the House, and could not be offered. The paper was thereupon returned to its author.

The action of the House to-night is considered final, and the investigation of the Erie affairs will be made by a special committee, which will be speedily appointed by Speaker Cornell. Mr. Babcock, in accordance with usage, will be Chairman of the committee.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 12—1 A. M.—The low barometer, which was on Monday night in the Ohio Valley, is now beyond our stations. Easterly winds with clouds and rain have prevailed in the Middle States and New-England, but are now very generally followed by rising barometer, light westerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather. South-west winds, with cloudy weather, have prevailed in the South Atlantic States. North-west winds, with clear weather and rising barometer, are now very generally reported from Tennessee and Texas, northward to the lakes, and the pressure is now highest over the Lower Missouri Valley. Clouds and rain have continued in Oregon.

PROBABILITIES.

For Wednesday in the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, westerly winds, and generally clear weather, with somewhat lower temperature; for the South Atlantic States, south-west winds, veering to north-west, and cloudy, followed by clearing weather; for the Gulf States generally, northerly winds, lower temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather; from the Ohio Valley northward to the lake region, rising barometer and clear weather, with generally light winds; for the north-west, falling barometer, followed by south-easterly winds Wednesday night.

The observer at Omaha reports to the Signal office, in this city, that the ice began moving out of the Missouri River at that point yesterday afternoon, the 11th inst.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 34°; 6 A. M., 37°; 9 A. M., 42°; 12 M., 45°; 3 P. M., 43°; 6 P. M., 44°; 9 P. M., 43°; 12 P. M., 42°. Average temperature yesterday, 41¼°.

Damage to Shipping in the Recent Gale.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 11.—During the heavy south-east gale this afternoon, the schooner Alpine, from Providence for New-York, came in collision with the schooner E. C. Bartel, loaded with coal, from Philadelphia for Boston, lying at anchor in Dutch Island Harbor. The Alpine struck her port quarter abaft the mainmast, cutting her down to the water's edge, and damaging her to the amount of $50,000. Her own head-gear was carried away, and she sustained damage to the extent of $2,000. Assistance will go to the disabled vessel in the morning, as the Moccasin is out on cruise.

The schooner C. E. McConville, previously reported as ashore at Boston Neck, is reported from Kingston to-night as having suffered severely in the gale of to-day, and will, in all probability, go to pieces. The Captain refused to pay $50,000 to a tug-boat to get her off before the gale.

A Hotel Blown Down.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11.—A large four-story wooden hotel for Summer occupancy, in course of construction by the Oakland Beach Association, at Horse Neck, Cowesett Bay, was completely demolished by wind this afternoon. The loss is $10,000. The workmen observed the danger, and all but one had left the building. He was not seriously hurt.

Storm Up the River.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 11.—A heavy snow-storm set in here about 8½ o'clock this morning, but it soon turned to rain, which poured for about three hours, rapidly melting the snow, and changing it to deep slush in the streets and roadways. About 1 o'clock this afternoon the clouds cleared away, and were succeeded by April pleasantness. The ice and snow are disappearing very fast. Heavy showers prevail this evening, and there are general symptoms of continued warm weather and a break-up of the ice in the creek and river, which is weakening under the influence of the mild weather. The ice is covered with slush about six inches in depth.

Porfirio Diaz Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Mexico.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, March 11.—Telegrams from the City of Mexico state that Gen. Porfirio Diaz has been elected Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Mexico. He becomes President of the Republic in case a vacancy occurs.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Caldwell's Defense—The Senate Committees—Congressional Conscience—A Flurry Among Savings Banks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senate gave most of the time of its open session to further consideration of the Caldwell case. Mr. Caldwell developed some additional arguments in his defense. He claimed that at the outset of the investigation he was informed that the examination would be considered as of a *quasi* criminal character, in which the rules of evidence of the judicial forum would prevail. In this he claimed that he had been mistaken, and insisted that the most serious charges were founded upon hearsay. Equal credence is accorded to witnesses whose character is confessedly bad, as is given to witnesses who are unimpeached. The evidence showed that Carney had been concerned in transactions of fraudulent character, but the report disregards such proof. Similar passages were cited from the evidence tending to show that the witnesses, Clarke, Carney, Anthony, and Burt were personal enemies of Caldwell, and, by their own confession, had been influenced by malice. The report charges that four members of the Kansas Legislature were bribed—Crocker, Byers, Legate, and Anderson. These gentlemen under oath deny having received any money, except Byers, who fled the country, and did not testify. The report assumes that Caldwell had sundry interviews at Topeka between the 14th and 18th of the month. The testimony of Caldwell's physician, which is otherwise corroborated, shows that Caldwell was, during those days, confined to his house by illness at Leavenworth. Mr. Caldwell then charges that the prosecuting witnesses entered into a conspiracy against him, and claims that no two of them swear to the same incident, that they may keep themselves harmless from indictments for perjury. Mr. Carpenter followed Mr. Caldwell. He knew no other course for the Senate to pursue in the matter than to consider itself, as to the evidence before it, as a court of justice, and in such court he insisted that the rules of evidence, which the experience of 300 years has proved to be the safest, surest guide to truth, should prevail. He dissented from the findings of the report. He did not believe that in the 600 printed pages of testimony there were twenty-five pages which would be admitted as evidence by any court in the land. It was third-rate hearsay. There was no legal testimony that members of the Legislature had been bribed. It was difficult to speculate upon the effect of bribery in an election, in the absence of any statute, State or Federal. He denied the assumption of the report that bribery in elections is an offense by the common law of England aside from statute. The principle came into English common law from a statute. He maintained that there was no proof that any member was bribed; that this must be admitted, in accordance with all standards of belief. He severely criticised the testimony and motives of Carney, claiming that he had a sense of honor that would compel him to run away from a witness-box, and that his sworn statement was contradicted by his letters. Carney was an avowed enemy of Caldwell, and an instigator of this proceeding. The charge of bribery was an after thought with both Clarke and Carney, for at the investigation at Topeka, sworn to tell the whole truth, and "with blood in their eyes and malice in their hearts," neither Clarke nor Carney said a word of bribery. Mr. Logan has the floor for to-morrow. He will speak against the report. Mr. Schurz expects to speak and perhaps Mr. Conkling. The vote will doubtless be taken to-morrow.

The caucus of the Republican Senators last night but gave the subject of the committees back to the charge of the subcommittee, which was guided by a general expression of opinion that the demand of the Democrats for enlarged representation was not unjust. The difficulty that the committee immediately encountered was the disposition of Republicans who would have to be taken off the committees to make room for Democrats. After some figuring and calculation, the happy thought occurred that room might be made for the Democrats by enlarging the committees, and this arrangement was made in respect to several of the more important committees, the only notable exception being the Committee on Foreign Relations. Instead of seven members, these committees will have nine, and two Democrats or Liberals will find places upon them. In the main, the details will remain as stated in these dispatches, except in so far as a few changes will be necessary to fill up the new places made. The committee made its report to a caucus of Republican Senators this afternoon, and its recommendation was accepted.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The Senate Republican caucus this afternoon was in session but a few minutes, but in that brief time a further raid was made on the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. French, which was no more successful than that of last Saturday. This leaves him in quiet possession of his office till next session, and, during the recess, his opponents are bound to spend months of precious time in endeavors to undermine him, and defeat him when Congress reassembles.

REV. DR. NEWMAN.

In referring to the vote of confidence in Rev. Dr. Tiffany by the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, it was stated in these dispatches that it was inspired by the fact that a petition had been in circulation among the congregation asking for the restoration of Rev. Dr. Newman. The petition asking for Dr. Newman had been circulated among the congregation of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, and not the Metropolitan. It is understood, however, that that gentleman will not re-enter the ministry the present year, but proposes to take a trip round the world, and has been appointed by the President an Inspector of Consulates for that purpose.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONSCIENCE.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, yesterday, paid about $75,000, and to-day about $60,000, exclusive of drafts remitted to order, to members on account of their back pay. As yet no cases of conscience have been discovered, but it is manifest that there will be a great deal of hesitation on the part of many to taking the money, and embarrassment in the disposition of it when taken.

The appointment of Indian commissioner was not made to-day as expected, the gentleman to whom it was offered having telegraphed a declination. It has been tendered to still another gentleman, and his answer is now awaited. The purpose of the Secretary and the President is to obtain, if possible, a first-class man, hence it is not offered to any one of the dozen who are anxious to accept it.

THE NAVAL CADETS.

The story that first came from Annapolis about the grievous sufferings of the cadets on Inauguration Day turns out to have been almost pure invention. They did not go without food, nor did they leave without their overcoats. They left Annapolis at 6 A. M. with their own commissary car, in charge of their own Commissary, Col. Swann, and brought their overcoats by express order. When they marched up to fall into the line of the procession they saw that the West Point Cadets had left off their overcoats, and they petitioned for the same privilege for the sake of their appearance in marching. After the procession they were taken to the commissary car at the depot, where was furnished everything that they wanted, and they were given, beside, the privilege of getting dinner wherever they pleased, until 7½ o'clock P. M., as they had each of them been furnished with $2 in money for that purpose before starting. Many of the boys availed themselves of this privilege, and had liberty until the train started on the return. They were back at Annapolis and in bed by midnight, and the cases reported as on the sick list next day were sore feet, from much marching, and inflamed eyes, from the dust, which blew everywhere on that day. There were but two or three frost-bitten cases. It was not the intention of the Secretary to have them return to their studies the next day, and the best evidence that there was no serious suffering is the fact that the boys are quite ready to repeat the visit.

RUN ON A SAVINGS BANK.

There was considerable local excitement here to-day among the depositors of the savings banks, the fruit of the misrepresentation regarding the reports of Controller Knox and Examiner Meigs as to their condition. This found expression in a run upon the Washington City Savings Bank. Mr. Meigs had recommended the repeal of the charter of this bank because it was not doing a savings bank business, but really the business of a private banking-house, and, as he added, a very safe and profitable one too. But the idea of a repeal of the charter frightened some of its depositors, and they hastened to withdraw their money. The bank is exceptionally strong, as out of $1,000,000 of deposits, it has $500,000 cash assets available on the spot. The managers met the run in a very plucky manner, and during the day put out a sign thus: "This bank will be kept open until 10 P. M. daily to pay off uneasy depositors." The other banks were not materially disturbed. Controller Knox is sharply censured by some for making statements in his report not founded upon anything in the report of Mr. Meigs. The *Evening Star* says: "We have received a number of indignant communications charging upon Controller Knox favoritism, interested motives, and so on, in his report upon the condition of the savings banks here. These charges, we believe, do him an injustice, but it cannot be denied that the run to-day upon a particular bank has been due to the suppression or omission from his report of the indorsement by Mr. Meigs of the thoroughly sound financial standing of the bank, while at the same time he made the blunt recommendation that its charter be repealed."

INDISPOSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Cabinet session to-day was of brief duration. The President was suffering from a severe cold contracted on Inauguration Day. He received no visitors to-day excepting the Cabinet officers.

A NOVEL QUESTION.

In the Supreme Court to-day, the novel question was argued between Judge Pierrepont and Mr. Evarts, whether a statutory assignment of a ship on the high seas, under the laws of the State where the ship was owned, could be defeated by a subsequent attachment levied on the ship entering the port of another State.

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

The President to-day reappointed the present Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for one year from to-day. They are Hiram Price and James F. Wilson, of Iowa; C. Harrison, of Indiana; J. H. Millard, of Nebraska, and D. S. Ruddock, of Connecticut.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Nominations Sent to the Senate Yesterday—Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Wm. W. Nixon, Sixth District of Iowa; Mark Flanegan, First District of Michigan; H. B. Rowlson, Third District of Michigan; C. P. Dake, Fifth District of Michigan; James Fishback, Tenth District of Illinois; John Connell, Fourth District of Iowa; O. A. Rice, Second District of Louisiana; A. B. Clarke, Second District of Georgia; H. F. Tarbox, Ninth District of New-York; F. F. Wilcox, Twenty-third District of New-York; John B. Strong, Twenty-fourth District of New-York; C. P. Kincaid, Twenty-first District of New-York; Edward Scull, Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania; J. T. Valentine, Eighth District of Pennsylvania; John R. Bowen, Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania; John E. Blaine, Nineteenth District of Kentucky; Seldon Conner, Third District of Maine; John Sedgwick, First District of California; R. B. Hathorn, Fifth District of New-Jersey; John L. Murphy, Second District of New-Jersey; A. F. Drinkwater, Fifth District of Maine.

Miscellaneous—Joseph Lackey, of Minnesota, to be Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; Charles C. Bennis to be Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats for the First District; F. B. Stevenson to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

Registers of Land Offices—Henry G. Rollins, at San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Deal, at Harrison, Arkansas; P. J. Anderson, at Montgomery, Ala.; C. B. Tyler, at New-Ulm, Minn.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Otis Perrin, at Stockton, Cal.; P. A. Chalfant, at Independence, Mo.; S. H. Wright, at Carson City, Nevada; A. Fullerton, at Roseburgh, Oregon; P. Finley, at Montgomery, Ala.

Pension Agents—J. G. Rusling, at Trenton, N. J.; J. Foster, Jr., at Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. Post, at Detroit, Mich.; D. T. Boynton, at Knoxville, Tenn.; J. H. Moore, at Springfield, Ill.; J. A. Morris, at Columbus, Ohio; James Lindsay, at St. Louis, Mo.; E. D. Porter, at Wilmington, Del.; W. T. Elliott, at Nashville, Tenn.

Postmasters—Charles G. Fairman, at Elmira, N. Y.; John F. Wilson, at Lynchburg, Va.; H. B. Nichols, Norfolk, Va.; James H. Clements, Portsmouth, Va.; Daniel Bradbury, Kingston, N. Y.; L. D. Davies, Wellsville, N. Y.; Charles C. Miller, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Wm. M. Mintser, Pottstown, Penn.; George Bergner, Harrisburg, Penn.; Robert J. Redell, Norristown, Penn.; E. C. Fordham, Montrose, Penn.; E. Beebe, Decatur, Mich.; Cornelius Parmenter, Lima, Ohio; Robert J. Adams, Pontiac, Ill.; John L. Campbell, Olney, Ill.; H. A. Kenyon, Dwight, Ill.; R. H. Mellen, Amboy, Ill.; Daniel Sinclair, Winona, Minn.; John Kennedy, Hastings, Minn.; W. G. Cuttar, Northfield, Minn.; Cornell C. Rysler, Independence, Mo.; C. J. Filly, St. Louis, Mo.; J. E. Whittlesey, Houston, Texas; E. L. Ware, Key West, Fla.; Thos. B. Rickey, Salem, Oregon; John B. Dowd, Rockville, Ind.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations:

Joseph Lackey, of Minnesota, to be Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

Pension Agents—Samuel Post, of Michigan, at Detroit; J. Foster, Jr., of Michigan, at Grand Rapids; Daniel T. Boynton, of Tennessee, at Knoxville; Jesse H. Moore of Illinois, at Springfield.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Alvin B. Clark, Second District of Georgia; Seldon Conner, Third District of Maine; Arthur T. Drinkwater, Fifth District of Maine; John Sedgwick, First District of California, (vice L. H. Cary, to be removed;) Henry F. Tarbox, Ninth District of New-York; Crawley P. Dake, Fifth District of Michigan; Mark Flanegan, First District of Michigan.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Otis Perrin, at Stockton, Cal.; James C. Fullerton, at Roseburg, Oregon.

Registers of Land Offices—Henry G. Rollins, San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Deal, Harrison, Ark.

Postmasters—Edward C. Fordham, Montrose, Penn.; George Bergner, Harrisburg, Penn.

The Recent Bank Robbery in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—Other special deposits of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, which was robbed on Sunday night, were to-day found missing, among them ten bonds of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short Line Railroad, numbered from 193 to 202 inclusive, of $1,000 each; also bonds, numbered from 135 to 140 inclusive, and two bonds, numbered 149 and 150 of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, first mortgage, of $1,000 each; also, Nos. from 1,527 to 1,533 of the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis second mortgage bonds of $1,000 each. All the missing bonds amount probably to the value of over $160,000.

It seems the burglars selected all the securities easily disposed of in the East, leaving the local securities scattered over the floor of the vault. The work was evidently done by professional burglars, most skillful and scientific in the business. Further examination of the vault to-day reveals the fact that previous efforts had been made to rob the bank in the same way. An iron wedge was found driven in the corner of the inner cash-safe, also a small hole cut through the top. The wedge was rusty and the hole filled up with putty. It is supposed the attempt was made some months since, and relinquished for lack of tools. But the same parties, it seems, returned well prepared, and accomplished the work.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Surgeon E. C. Vermeulen, from the Onward, is placed on waiting orders.

Twenty-five dollars, conscience money, was received at the Treasury yesterday.

The epizootic has made its appearance in Los Angeles, Cal., but in a mild form.

There was a heavy snow-storm at Halifax, N. S., on Monday night, which has impeded railroad travel.

The sloop Bettie C. Bell, with 1,000 bushels of corn on board, sunk at her dock in Norfolk, Va., yesterday.

The marble-cutters in the burnt district in Boston struck on Monday, demanding $21 per week instead of $17.

Brown's challenge to Sadler will be accepted, but Sadler wishes to row at Saratoga, instead of at Halifax.

Capt. Boush, of the schooner Antietam, reports that his vessel sunk in York River, twenty miles above Yorktown, on Monday.

Midshipmen J. D. Kelley, Francis Winslow, and Edward W. Hughes, from the Nicaraguan survey, are placed on waiting orders.

Prof. Davidson will make a survey of the outer portion of the bar at San Francisco, and endeavor to find on what the Patrician struck.

At Roseboom, N. Y., on Monday night, the store of Levi Rope, and two buildings attached, occupied by Andrew Miller and Johnson McKay, were burned.

W. L. Hall, the absconding banker of St. Louis, was arrested yesterday, sixty miles from Austin, Texas, and the Sheriff has started from there with him.

A municipal election was held in Camden, N. J., yesterday. At 11 P. M. the indications were that the Republicans had carried every ward except the Third.

The mail route from Shreveport to Monroe, La., has been awarded to F. Sawyer, of Texas, (daily service.) The Texas routes have not yet been awarded.

A fire at Chandiere, near Ottawa, Ontario, on Monday night, destroyed Oliver & Annable's cabinet factory, with stock and machinery and lumber valued at $20,000.

Louis Downing, founder of the Abbott & Downing carriage manufactory, and a prominent business man of Concord, N. H., died on Monday night, aged eighty-one.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Fire Commissioners, yesterday, arrangements were made by which it is probable that the city at night will be patrolled by firemen.

William B. Andrews, aged fifty-three years, and for fifteen years the janitor of the Massachusetts Medical College, Boston, shot himself yesterday morning.

A special dispatch to the Portland, Me., *Argus* states that the Grand Trunk station at Island Pond, with all its contents, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon.

J. F. Larter, wholesale jeweler, of Newark, N. J., who is stopping at the Matteson House, Chicago, is reported to have been robbed, last Sunday, of $5,000 worth of goods.

Capt. George Newton, of the schooner Anna Shephard, fell overboard at Lewes, Del., yesterday morning, while entering the harbor, and was drowned. The body was recovered.

Sarah McGlasker, aged eighty-seven years, was terribly burned, in Philadelphia, yesterday, by the bursting of a lamp filled with oil purchased from an itinerant vender. She is not expected to survive.

George Marshall, freight agent of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, while riding on top of a freight-car, struck his head against a bridge on Monday. He died yesterday.

George Wonderleck, twenty-one years of age, while intoxicated, yesterday fell down the shaft of the Union Railway tunnel, Baltimore, a distance of sixty feet, and was instantly killed.

The last rail on the Texas Central Railroad was laid at 5 P. M. yesterday, and at 5½ a special train from Galveston reached Denison, completing rail connection between St. Louis and the Gulf.

William Willis, sixty years old, while walking on the track of the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad, near Kingston, N. Y., yesterday, was struck by the cow-catcher and died in a few seconds.

Rev. Martin L. Schenck, pastor of the Plattekill Reformed Church, near Saugerties, was seized with apoplexy while in his barn, yesterday, and died before he could be got to the house. He was fifty-three years old.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, $3,137,436; coin, including $24,133,500 in coin certificates, $64,965,537; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,845,000.

The recent heavy rain and snow storms in Arizona give promise of fine prospects at the Placer gold mines. There are ten inches of snow at Prescott. Mines will be worked within the next three months which have hardly been touched for four years.

New-Jersey Legislature—Railroad Legislation.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—There was an argument before the special committee in the Senate to-day on the General Railroad bill. The House bill and Senate bill are both before the committee.

The bill to provide for the calling of a convention to revise the Constitution of the State was ordered to have a third reading.

The New-Jersey Southern Railroad bill, enabling them to enter into contract or lease with any other company, was passed.

The bill to regulate the price of freight on railroads and canals was referred to the Special Committee.

In the House the bill to incorporate the New-Brunswick and Elizabeth Railroad passed by a unanimous vote, with considerable rejoicing.

The bill to annex Weehawken to Hoboken was defeated by a vote of 20 to 24.

A Blundering Lawyer Torturing His Client.

CHICAGO, March 11.—John Mason, counsel for William Driver, the convicted wife-murderer, who was sentenced to be hanged here Friday next, last evening notified the jailer and his unfortunate client that Judge McAllister had granted a writ of supersedeas in the case.

A dispatch to the Associated Press, from Ottawa, Ill., states that Judge McAllister refused the application. It appears that the application was made on Friday last. Yesterday morning Judge McAllister sent by express to Mr. Mason the papers in the case, together with an opinion refusing the application for the writ. Mason did not open the enclosure, but sent them by special messenger to the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Ottawa, to whom he had telegraphed that he had an order for the writ. The clerk, on opening the package, found that the writ had been refused.

Ice Gorges on the Susquehanna and Schuylkill.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 11.—A dispatch from Port Deposit states that a heavy thunder-storm prevailed there this morning, and the rain continues. The Susquehanna River has risen twenty inches and is still rising, causing much alarm. There is no change in the ice gorge. At Chickies, Penn., the river has risen three feet and is still rising. The ice gorge remains unchanged. At Columbia, Penn., the river has risen two feet and is rapidly rising.

It has been raining very hard all the morning. A channel has been opened through the ice gorge in the Schuylkill River at Fairmount. A portion of the ice passed over the dam without doing any damage.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., March 11.—The ice in the Susquehanna at this point commenced moving about noon. The river is rising slowly.

Central Railroad Locomotives Advertised for Sale.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—The locomotives belonging to the Central Railroad Company, which were seized by United States Collector Bailey, have been advertised for sale two weeks hence. In the mean time the company is permitted to use them with the understanding that the tax will be paid within the period named.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Result of the Election Yesterday—Probably No Election for Governor—The Congressional Delegation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—Sufficient election returns are received to warrant the conclusion that there will be no choice for Governor, so that the question will go to the new Legislature to decide, and that there will be at least two Democrats or Liberal Republicans, so called, returned to Congress. Gov. Straw's re-election is insured, as the House is certainly largely Republican.

The estimate of the Central Committee is that the Senate will be eight Republicans to four Democrats. Districts First, Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Ninth are known to have elected Republican Senators. In Districts Second and Tenth there has been no choice. Very few returns have been received from the Congressional Districts. It is thought that by the union of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans Bell is elected in the Second District, and Parker in the Third. In the First District both the Republicans and Democrats claim the election.

The election for the most part has proceeded with little excitement, and in many sections less than usual interest. The day throughout the State has been unpleasant—a heavy snow-storm having prevailed here and in places near by, and rain in many others, and the roads in the interior are badly blockaded with snow. These facts are given as reason for the small Republican vote, but these are not the only causes. The Republican leaders have allowed the canvass to proceed without direction, and have done almost nothing, while the Democrats have worked in their peculiar way, and the prohibitionists, from a mistaken notion that because the Republican Party has not done all they wished, the Democrats will, have gone back of their principles, and aided their old foes. The cities, with the exception of Nashua, have done well. In Manchester a large vote has been cast. The latest report was that the returns will show a large majority for Straw for Governor, and the election of all the Republican Representatives, with the exception of that from Ward 5, which has long been the strong Democratic ward of the city. In Nashua local questions and side issues were allowed to enter into the contest, and consequently the showing is not so good as it would have been had Republicans voted straight. It is thought that the Democrats have gained one or two Representatives and that they have succeeded, with the assistance of the radical Temperance men, in reducing the Republican majority on the State ticket.

1 A. M.—Later returns indicate that the Democrats have carried the three Congressional Districts. Returns from half the towns and cities in the State show a net Republican loss from last year of 648. The Governor's Council will be Republican. The Democrats are claiming the Legislature, but later figures do not warrant the withdrawal of the statement in my previous dispatch that the Republicans have the Legislature, and so the Governorship is all right.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—The annual election for Governor, Railroad Commissioners, three members of Congress, State counselors, and members of the Legislature, took place to-day. The canvass has been remarkably quiet. In many localities it was difficult to reach the voting places in consequence of the bad weather and deep snow. Gov. Straw received the support of the Republicans for re-election, and ex-Gov. James A. Weston, the support of the Democrats. S. K. Mason and John Blackmer were nominees of the Liberal Republicans and Prohibitory Liquor-law men, respectively, for Governor.

The present Congressional Delegation, Messrs. Hibbard, Bell, and Parker, are Democrats, and candidates for re-election. The Republican candidates are W. B. Small, A. F. Pike, and S. G. Griffin.

Eighty-one towns give Straw (Rep.) 13,556; Weston, (Dem.,) 12,662; Blackmer, (Temp.,) 461; Mason, (Lib.,) 267.

The indications at present (9 o'clock P. M.) are that there is no election for Governor by the people.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11—11 P. M.—One hundred and twelve towns give Straw 18,655. Weston 17,599, scattering 891. These towns last year gave Straw 22,335, Weston 20,332, scattering 565. Straw's majority this year, 165. The same towns last year gave 1,538 majority for Straw.

LATER.—One hundred and sixteen towns give Straw, 21,632; Weston, 19,171; Blackmer, 710; Mason, 336. The net loss for Straw from last year is 640. The Republicans think it probable that the Democratic Congressmen are elected from the three districts, and that there is no election of Governor by the people. They claim the Senate and House, the former by a small majority.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11—Midnight.—Manchester gives Straw 1,891; Weston, 1,545, and 76 scattering. Last year it gave Straw 2,360; Weston, 1,780, and 33 scattering. Nashua gives Straw, 962; Weston, 863, and 98 scattering. Last year the vote stood—Straw, 1,115; Weston, 985, and 65 scattering. Dover gives Straw 878; Weston, 658; and 92 scattering. Last year Straw had 1,063; Weston, 718; and 33 scattering. Concord gives Straw 1,317; Weston, 1,150; and 55 scattering. Last year Straw had 1,533; Weston, 1,228; and 30 scattering. One hundred and thirty towns give Straw 24,971; Weston, 21,867; Blackmer, Temperance, 826; and Mason, Liberal, 468. The relative gains and losses show a Republican net loss of 968. The telegraph office at Island Pond was burned this evening, and the election returns from the towns in the upper part of the State will probably not be received to-night.

The Missouri Senatorial Bribery Case—New Evidence.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The *Republican* has a special dispatch from Jefferson City, which says that it is understood there that a memorial was drawn up at the Planters' House in St. Louis, on Sunday, by several leading Democrats, in and out of the Legislature, and forwarded to the Committee on Privileges and Elections at Washington, which contains some new testimony in the alleged Bogy bribery matter. The purport of this testimony, it is said, is that during the last Senatorial Democratic caucus, after Gen. Phelps had been dropped, Col. McAfee, the law partner of Phelps, determined to urge the Phelps men to vote for Blair, and with this view called some of Phelps' friends out of the caucus and told them that Phelps desired that his friends should vote for Blair, and he (Phelps) had been beaten by the money of Bogy. A leading member, who was working for Bogy, came out of the caucus-room at this time and stated to the members in the rotunda, and who were Phelps men, that Bogy would give $10,000 to be elected. Major Melton and Gen. G. Shelby, who were in the rotunda at the time, are said to have heard and commented upon this offer. It is further stated that Mr. Hutchins, member from St. Louis, who is evidently referred to in the dispatch as the leading member who was working for Bogy, had a short talk with another member, and that member and one or two others who had avowed their intention to vote for Blair, went into caucus and voted for Bogy. These statements, it is said, will be sworn to, and the names of the witnesses will be sent on with the memorial.

A Murderer to be Hanged.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Osborne, who has been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Matthews, at Yates City, Ill., and sentenced to be hanged at Galesburg, on the 14th inst., will, it is stated, be unable to procure either a new trial, a commutation of sentance, or a respite

AN EX-MONARCH.

Amadeo and His Spouse in Portugal—The Burdens of Royalty.

Lisbon (Feb. 22) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

Don Amadeo leads in Portugal the life of a British M. P., with sporting tastes, out on a holiday. Since he left Madrid he has done a good deal in the way of shooting and making excursions on horseback. The ex-King does not show much taste for what might in fashionable jargon, be called the pleasures of the capital near which he is staying. He avoids state dinners, carnival amusements, and has not yet shown himself in the royal box at the theatre. But he sees, in an unaffected kind of manner, the notabilities of Lisbon, who come to pay him their respects. The Ministers Plenipotentiary who have waited on him received from his lips a frank and unvarnished statement of the reasons which urged him to abdicate. Amadeo has greatly shocked their diplomatic propriety by his rough and ready way of treating French and Spanish Royalists and royal personages. Like Hotspur, he is addicted to mouth-filling epithets, and does not, in the interest of the craft to which he belongs, shrink from speaking of illustrious mortals whom the common run of humanity holds in reverence, in very blunt terms. There are in his papers duplicates of police reports, letters, intercepted dispatches, denunciations, last dying words and confessions of partisans and paid assassins, minutes of council, &c., which would make the fortune of a scandal-mongering publisher. Don Amadeo—or the Duke of Aosta, as he insists on being called—denies that Victor Emmanuel or Prince Bismarck had anything to do with his abdication. For some months he had been revolving in his mind the desirability of laying down the crown. But he took nobody into his confidence. When the Queen was confined he thought the opportunity too good a one to be missed of getting through his abdication without the unpleasant complication of domestic scenes. Whatever hesitation he still entertained was dissipated by an examination of the Queen's accounts. Maria Victoria brought her husband on her wedding day a fortune, estimated in the marriage contract at 1,000,000 francs yearly, to which the estates of her mother, the Princess della Cisterna, were afterward added. The dignity of the Court of Madrid was in a great measure kept up on this fortune, the civil list being (even had it been regularly paid) inadequate to the necessary expenses of the royal household. Large holes were also made in the Queen's income in bribing Carlist and other intriguers, and defraying the cost of military expeditions in the mountains. The King's trip to the Basque Provinces was also a source of heavy expense. This survey of the account books brought Don Amadeo to the melancholy conclusion that if he remained a few years more at Madrid, he must, so far as his private resources went, end in bankruptcy. He had not the financial genius which enabled Isabella, Christina, and the Duc de Montpensier to leave Spain with splendid fortunes. Another consideration was the enormous premium insurance companies placed upon his and his wife's lives. Neither of them ever went abroad without kissing their children as if for the last time. The mob was set on against them by the priests and the agents of the different pretenders, and the nobility treated Amadeo with more disdain than if he had been a valet of Marfori, or Maria Christina's favorite dwarf. This insolence pressed very heavily on the King, who resolved to punish it by retiring from the throne.

Though of the oldest house in Europe, the royal family of Italy have none of that rabid hatred of Republicanism which distinguishes the Bourbons and their partisans. Garibaldi and Mazzini have no warmer admirers than the children of Victor Emmanuel, who give them the credit of having effected Italian unity. They look upon Democracy as they do on railways and other modern facts, against which it is useless to set one's face, however ruinous they may be to certain vested interests or repugnant to persons of romantic proclivities. When Amadeo came to Madrid he had no objection to fraternize with the Republicans, toward whom, however, the Queen was not favorably disposed. The evening on which he resolved to abdicate, he also made up his mind to use these allies as a whip wherewith to lash the nobility, and so avenge the insolence he had met with. He accordingly sent to some leaders of the party who were personally known to him, and stated what was passing in his mind. In his blunt way he said that it was utter folly and superstition to associate the Bourbons and the aristocracy with principles of public order. "In their hands Spain would remain like a man in a delirious sleep." Things had come to such a pass that monarchy there could only be a despotism of the vilest kind. Amadeo was for seeing what a Republican Government could do. If the Republicans would play into his hands he would give them a lift before quitting Madrid. In three days the plot was ripe. The King came forward with his abdication, and the Cortes, acting on his advice, proclaimed the Republic. The Queen, who found consolation in a profound conviction that she had a "mission" in Spain, was kept in the dark until it was too late for her husband to retrace his steps. On hearing how things stood she was violently agitated. When preparations were being made to leave, the King gave orders that all the packing should be superintended by an officer appointed by the Minister of the Interior. No picture, article of furniture or of jewelry, bought by either of their Majesties at Madrid, whether out of their civil list or private income, was taken away, and an agent was deputed to pay to the last farthing current accounts, chance debts, and the last installments of small pensions chargeable on the privy purse.

Amadeo tells of his two years' royalty as of a dismal masquerade. It was a grotesque adventure, which very nearly ended in a tragedy. At the same time "all's well that ends well," and the ex-King is not sorry to have added the strange chapter of Spanish events to the experiences of his life. He enjoys immensely the effect produced by his Parthian shaft on the Versaillists, the Bourbons, and the Jesuits, who never anticipated that a prince of right royal birth would conspire to build up a Republic. Maria Victoria, who is more ambitious than her husband, and by no means Garibaldian in her politics, would, if left to herself, have gone on risking life and fortune to retain her thorny crown. She is painfully alive to what the French might term the ridicule of her situation. The poor lady had made up her mind from infancy to be a queen. A statesman of world-wide reputation has told me that when a very little girl her head was turned by seeing the Empress Eugenie going, in all the peacock splendor of imperial pageantry, to the opening of the Chambers. The future Queen of Spain was then a pupil in the convent of the Sacré Cœur of Paris. On describing to some of the nuns the dazzling pomps and vanities she had witnessed, she was informed that Mlle. de Montijo was dedicated from infancy to the Virgin, and a devout worshiper of our Lady, who rewarded her for her piety with an imperial crown. The following Sunday the youthful Princess della Cisterna went to dine at the house of the statesman who has given me these details. "Well, my little friend," he said to her, at dessert, "I see that you will merit some nice recompense, as well as the Empress, since the Sisters have given you a medal for good conduct." "It's not a prize," answered the child; "it's a medal in honor of Notre Dame des Victoires. You know she's my patroness. I am called Maria Victoria, after her." "Indeed! such a powerful godmother ought to send you charming presents." "I should think so. If you knew what I have asked of her!" "The biggest doll that ever was bought?" "No." "Well, then, a *crèche*, with the *bambino*, the shepherds, angels, wise men, and oxen?" "Oh, nonsense! we have plenty of *crèches* at the convent; I'm sick of them; I have asked our Lady to give me half of her own crown, or a whole regal one. You know she gave the Empress, who was only a little Spanish countess, an imperial crown—the nuns say *la plus belle couronne du monde*. What could she and should she not do for a Princess della Cisterna, who is called after her?"

An Austro-Italian Rapprochement.

The Vienna correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* says that it is believed in Government circles in the Austrian capital that the abdication of King Amadeus will have the effect of producing a rapprochement between Italy and Austria. One of the reasons, says the correspondent, which induced King Victor Emmanuel to permit his son to accept the Spanish throne was that an alliance between Italy and Spain would have been very advantageous to both States, as securing them against French dictation, and allowing them to pursue an independent policy. "All this is now changed by King Amadeus' abdication. Whatever turn things may take in France and Spain, the result can only be unfavorable to Italy. If the republican form of government is maintained in those countries, they will unite in exercising a pressure on the Italian monarchy. If, on the other hand, the Bourbon rule is restored in France and Spain, the disagreements between Italy and the Holy See will give the new rulers a reason or a pretext for intervening in Italy's internal affairs. In any case, therefore, Italy will find it necessary more than ever to lean to the Austro-Hungarian and German Empires, in order to insure safety abroad and tranquillity at home. All who love order and justice will support King Victor Emmanuel in his efforts to maintain his throne, and avert the dangers which threaten the unity and independence of Italy. The co-operation of these three States will be useful, too, for the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, and, as it is based on a similarity of interests, there is no reason to fear that it will not be lasting. Thus the events in Spain justify a hope that good results will follow both for Austria and for Germany."

Italy's King and Amadeus.

The Italian papers publish the following text of a letter addressed by King Victor Emmanuel in reply to his son's telegram announcing his abdication of the throne of Spain:

SIRE, MY BELOVED SON—The fulfillment of a duty voluntarily accepted can in no way require persistence in an impossible sacrifice. A telegram from your Majesty informs me that your position has become intolerable. We have, therefore, no disposition to disapprove the project of abdication which you have for some time entertained. It is better to retain, by a voluntary retirement, the lasting and grateful affection of the noble Spanish nation, than to remain exposed to all the uncertain chances of fortune amid the shifting movements of excited parties. It is better to retire modestly into private life than to incur the danger of violating the sanctity of pledged oaths. Political exigencies compelled your Majesty to renounce your eventual, and thank God, very remote claims to the crown of Italy; but you have preserved intact those to our affection and to that of all Italians. Nothing should contribute more to support your Majesty under the painful circumstances in which you are placed than the thought of the hearty reception which awaits you, your august consort, and the royal princes from our paternal heart, from your august family, and which will demonstrate to the entire nation that we entirely approve the choice which your Majesty has made of the city of Turin as your place of residence. That city has merited, by its former and its recent testimonies of fidelity toward us, this proof of affection.

From our capital of Rome, Feb. 5, 1873.
VICTOR EMMANUEL.

A TURKISH FETE.

How the Mussulmen Celebrate Their Holidays.

Constantinople (Feb. 14) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

The feast of Courban-Bairam has occupied all the last few days, and left no room for business. These festivities last for four days—without reckoning the eve and the morrow, which are also days on which it is understood that no work should be done. On the day before the feast people are considered as preparing for it; and on the day after it ends they rest from the fatigues which the festival has occasioned. Orientals by nature hate hard work, and seize every occasion for "knocking-off." When opportunity fails them, they create it. Courban means "sacrifice;" thus the Courban-Bairam is the feast of sacrifices—the day on which every good Mussulman should immolate one sheep, at least, with his own hands. The number varies according to the pecuniary means of each person. The poor are dispensed from this pious practice, and find their advantage in the distributions of flesh which, at this period, the rich afford. On the latter this act of charity is obligatory; and their position and fortune are reckoned by the number of sheep which they sacrifice, with a view to distribution among the poor. During the four or five days preceding the Courban-Bairam, Constantinople is one huge sheepfold. On every hand one sees nothing but flocks of sheep, crowding the streets and public squares, where the peaceable animals are offered for sale. The richest private individual, the loftiest functionary of the State, does not think it beneath him to come in person to this kind of fair, and plunge his hand into the tufted hair of the animal he has already chosen by the eye, to make himself certain that it is perfectly fat enough. The choice once made, the porters who have their stations beside the flocks heave upon their shoulders the beasts that have been sold, and follow the purchaser, who walks in front—all the prouder in proportion to the number of sheep and porters who follow in his train. The grave demeanor with which all this is carried on especially strikes those for whom the ceremony is novel. No business of State could be treated with so much importance and seriousness.

But let us now come to the sheep which are destined for the Palace, to be there slaughtered nominally by the Sultan and by the members of His Majesty's family, who ought—if they would conform to the precepts of their religion—themselves to pass the knife across the throat of the animals, being free to leave afterward to their attendants the business of completing the sacrifice. The sheep sent to the Palace are of the very finest kind. They are bred specially for the purpose of this sacrifice, and with the greatest care, on the Imperial farms, where they are kept for three years, in order that they may acquire their full development. On the day before the Bairam, they are led in procession to the Palace. The cortége is very strange to see, as I saw it defile before me a day or two ago. There were at least a hundred sheep, large and fat, walking in single file. Their long and well-kept fleeces hung down to the very ground; all had their horns gilded, and were covered with ribbons of silk, of various colors. Each of them was led in a leash by a guardian clothed in a long white tunic, who walked with measured pace and with a gravity that was truly comical. Bands of musicians, richly dressed in shepherds garb, preceded and followed this singular train, blowing with all the power of their lungs into Pan-pipes and bagpipes, and striking with most energetic thumps upon tambourines. Then came the chief of the corporation of shepherds, mounted on horseback. His steed was caparisoned in the antique fashion; and he himself wore a costume of the most bizarre description, which would fetch a high price indeed from an eccentrically-minded habitué of the masked balls at the Parisian Opera. The picturesque character of this costume, however, was surpassed in the garb of another personage, who closed the procession. The latter was overloaded with ribands, with bannerets, with laces, which fluttered in the breeze; and he was surrounded by a numerous escort of persons, with breasts and legs bare, who wore the turban of the old Janissaries. An immense crowd of people followed this strange procession, which passed through the whole of Stamboul, crossed the Bridge of Cara-Kieui, and traversed the great street of the Tophanie, on its way to Dolma-Baktchi—where it received a gala welcome, with all the customary ceremonies.

The religious ceremonial of the first day of Bairam is well enough known. It is repeated thrice in every year, on the two Bairams and at Mevhed; and all travelers who have visited Constantinople have described it in their books. At sunrise the Sultan issues from his palace, amid the thunder of salvos of artillery, fired both by the land batteries and by the war-ships lying near the city. His Majesty goes to the old Palace of Top Capou, where are assembled the ministers and the great personages of the Turkish realm, all in their most splendid uniforms. There the Sultan mounts on horseback, and, preceded by the whole of this brilliant escort, all handsomely mounted, he proceeds to the Mosque. All the troops composing the garrison have turned out, and hedge about his divinity as he passes onward. On his return to Top Capou the kissing of hands takes place, and afterward his Majesty re-enters the Palace, where are held the receptions of the constituted bodies of the State. On the second day of Bairam commences the exchange of visits between the Turkish functionaries of every rank, who express their mutual felicitations; and this lasts till the end of the feast, often even continuing for two or three days longer. Yesterday was the first day of actual work at the Sublime Porte, for the previous day had been wholly devoted to the visits which the officials are wont to make to each other in the bureaux. Business, then, is now resumed, after a suspension of nearly eight days; and some of our affairs have not improved by standing still during the interval.

A Soldier Colony for Kansas or Oregon.

From the Portland Oregonian, Feb. 26.

We are informed that a committee, consisting of three or four persons, arrived in this city a few days ago from the Western States. The object of the visit is to look at the country with a view of selecting a locality for the permanent settlement of a colony of soldiers and their families. This committee represent about 300 families who reside in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. The heads of these families fought in the late civil war in various capacities. Most of them belonged to the same companies or regiments, and as that soldierly attachment exists among them which naturally results from association and sharing the fortunes and vicissitudes of the camp and campaign, they desire to emigrate to some desirable locality and settle as a colony. The colony intend to settle either in Kansas or Oregon. Which of the two States will be selected will depend entirely upon the preference and representations of the committee. So far as we have been able to learn, the committee are favorably impressed with our State and its people. Yesterday they went up to Oregon City, and they will probably extend their tour of observation to the limits of the valley before returning home. The colony whom they represent would be a very desirable acquisition to the population of any State, being representatives of the substantial and useful occupations—farmers, mechanics, artisans, &c.

Fatal Efficiency of Chicago Policemen.

From the Chicago Journal, March 8.

One of the attacking ruffians who were shot by policemen in the south-western part of the city, on Wednesday night, is dead; another, it is believed, is likely to die—good riddance! Another ruffian, who was shot last night by a policeman, is also dead—another good riddance! Since Rafferty, the murderer of Policeman O'Meara, is being made a hero of by the lawyers and the courts, and likely to escape punishment, the rest of the ruffians are encouraged to follow his illustrious example by attacking policemen, and the latter do just right when defending themselves.

The Reverse Tide of Trade in Cheese.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, March 7.

As an evidence of the growth of the dairy industry of Wisconsin, the statement of a Buffalo merchant to us a few days ago is important. He said that a few years ago he shipped yearly to this city 1,000 to 1,500 cheeses, and to Chicago 2,500. Now, instead of shipping any to this city or to Chicago, he is shipping from this city to Buffalo; and, while here, bought a large lot and shipped home. This indicates a very rapid increase in the business of cheese-making, and that the home demand for this important product is more than supplied by our own factories. This industry is destined very soon to become one of the most important in the State.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Destruction of Illig's Brewery—Loss About $100,000—The Insurances.

At noon yesterday, the brewery of Caspar Illig, situated at the corner of Scholes and Lorrimer streets, Williamsburg, took fire and was almost totally destroyed, involving a loss of $100,000, to meet which there is an insurance of $82,175. The brewery is one of the largest buildings in Brooklyn, extending 150 feet along Scholes-street and sixty feet on Lorrimer-street, and being four and one-half stories high. The greater portion is used for the storage of ice and malt, and the brewery proper is in the rear. The stables adjoin the building in the Lorrimer-street side, and the residence of the owner, Mr. Illig, is situated on Scholes-street, being separated from the brewery by a wide carriage-way. Yesterday morning a roofer named Wm. Jenkins was employed to cement the "rubber-room" on the third floor of the ice-house, with a mixture of rubber and benzine. The atmosphere of the room became impregnated with benzine, and a few minutes before noon it communicated with the flames of a kerosene lamp, carried by Jenkins, and an explosion resulted. The inflammable cement took fire instantaneously, and the frightened workman, after burning his face and hands in vain efforts to extinguish the flames, alarmed the workmen, about sixty of whom were in the building at the time. A rush for the stairs ensued, and as the fire was on an upper floor, with one or two exceptions all reached the street in safety. Smoke was now coming out of the windows of the room in which the fire originated, and the engines were promptly summoned by first and second alarms. While the large crowd that had collected was watching the fire a man, whose name was afterward ascertained to be Joseph Saing, appeared at one of the windows on the fourth story. Retreat was cut off by the stairway, and his destruction seemed inevitable, and the crowd shouted to him to jump. He climbed out with this intention evidently, but clung firmly to the sill until rescued by the firemen with the aid of a ladder. Meanwhile three engines had arrived, and the second alarm brought out a reinforcement. Within fifteen minutes after the discovery, four streams were being poured upon the burning building, but the unavoidable delay, and the inflammable character of the contents of the store-rooms had given the fire a headway which at once doomed the structure. Two of the workmen and a small party of citizens secured a hose, and, carrying it up to the fourth floor, endeavored to stay the flames, but they were soon driven back by the heat and smoke, and barely escaped burning in their retreat to the street. The fire had now spread to all but the north end of the building, and threatened the surrounding dwellings, the residents of which were preparing to move with their portable effects. Fortunately, however, the firemen succeeded in keeping it within bounds, and, at 3 o'clock, the surplus engines were withdrawn. The loss was then summed up as follows: The ice-house, the stable, and sheds, and the greater part of the brewery portion were totally destroyed; the roof of the entire structure had fallen in, and the walls were charred, and in several places so cracked that they will have to be pulled down. The loss on buildings is $60,000, and on stock $40,000. The insurances are as follows:

	Building.	Stock.
Citizens'	$4,000	$4,650
Phenix	4,000	4,650
Continental	2,000	2,325
Yonkers	2,000	2,325
Lenox	2,000	2,325
National	2,000	2,000
Standard	2,000	2,325
Empire City	2,000	2,325
Clinton	2,000	2,375
Brewers' and Maltsters'	2,000	2,325
Germania	4,000	4,050
Guardian	2,000	2,325
Adriatic	2,000	2,325
Irving	2,030	2,325
Lorillard	2,000	2,325
Safeguard	2,000	2,325
Hoffman	2,000	2,325
Totals	$40,000	$40,500

The fire did not communicate with the dwelling of Mr. Illig or any of the houses of the neighborhood, to which the sparks at one time threatened destruction.

FALL OF A DANGEROUS RUIN.

Destruction of the Old House of Refuge—No Lives Lost—The Walls to be Razed.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in the Eighteenth Ward yesterday morning, by the report that a portion of the old building which many years ago was occupied as the House of Refuge, had fallen, and that three boys were buried beneath the ruins. The building indicated is an old and very dilapidated structure, built of stone and brick, situated on First-avenue, and running through from Twenty-third-street to Twenty-fourth-street. It was originally erected as a house of refuge and correction for juvenile delinquents, by the Board of Almshouse Governors, familiarly known at that time as the "Ten Governors," and was abandoned about nineteen years ago, when the present House of Refuge on Randall's Island was completed. The structure, which is five stories in height, was then sold by the Commissioners of Charities to John S. Proutty, of No. 30 Barclay-street, and has been partly occupied by manufacturing firms. Portions of the structure have, from time to time, been torn down, and new buildings erected on the site. The old building has been untenanted for several years, and has fallen into decay and become so dilapidated that it was considered unsafe and in a dangerous condition, liable to fall at any moment. Notwithstanding the insecure state of the building, it has been the resort of all the vagabond boys of the neighborhood, who have made it their play-ground, and have given the police a great deal of trouble in endeavoring to dislodge and keep them out of the structure, which it was feared might come rattling about their ears when least expected. The building was condemned by Superintendent Macgregor, of the Building Department, who ordered the owner to demolish the structure, and arrangements were made to tear it down at an early day.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, Mr. Wm. Abrahams, No. 947 Third-avenue, observed three lads in the extreme end of the old building, on the Twenty-third-street side. He ordered them off, but, without waiting to see whether they left the building or not, he went in search of a policeman to have the lads driven away. He soon found Officer Fitzgibbons, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and informed him that there were boys in the building. They then started toward the structure, and when nearing it were startled by a loud crash in the interior, followed by a thick cloud of dust, which almost suffocated them. It was found that the crash was occasioned by the falling of the floor beams in the southern wing of the building. The beams on the top floor had apparently given way first, and, falling on the next floor, had carried the beams away, and so in succession, until all the floors had given way, and the basement of the building was filled with a great mass of broken beams, plaster, laths, and other rubbish, to the depth of eight or ten feet. Mr. Abrahams, believing that the boys he had seen in the building so shortly before the fall had been buried beneath the ruins, reported his opinion to Capt. Tynan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who sent a force of police to the spot, and proceeded to investigate the matter. For several hours he was in doubt as to the reported loss of life, but during the afternoon he became convinced that the boys had escaped, as he was informed by a man named Costello, who keeps a blacksmith-shop at No. 415 First-avenue, that the boys who had been seen in the building were talking to him in the rear of the structure when it fell. This appeared to settle the point satisfactorily, and the excitement which had been occasioned by the rumored loss of life soon subsided. The building will be entirely demolished to-day, if possible, and in the meantime a guard of police will be kept about its vicinity.

Summary Dismissal of Policemen.

Patrolman Thomas Sweeney, of the Twentieth Precinct, who was appointed on the Police force on Sept. 28, 1872, was yesterday dismissed the department. There were four complaints on file against him, three of which were for violations of the rules of the board by not relieving on his proper relieving point and being in conversation with citizens while on patrol duty. But the fourth was a more serious charge, and although the merits of the case were not gone into before the board, yet the Commissioners were so well satisfied of its truth that they summarily dismissed the accused. It appears that when Sweeney made application for appointment, in September last, he made affidavit that he was born on March 10, 1843, and that he was unmarried. He looks like a man about forty-five years of age, and the surgeons who examined him doubted his age. He thereupon produced a certificate of the baptism of Thomas Sweeney, copied from the register of the parish church of St. Mary, at Aughterad, County Galway, Ireland. This was taken as conclusive evidence of his age, and he was appointed. A few days ago an affidavit was made before Mr. Hawley, the Chief Clerk of the Board of Police, by Mrs. Eliza Sweeney, of No. 154 Norfolk-street, who claims that she was married to Thomas Sweeney twenty-two years ago, in County Galway, Ireland, and that she has had two children by him, one a daughter, twenty-one years of age, and the other a son, aged nineteen; that she is fifty-six years of age, and, to the best of her knowledge and belief, Sweeney is at least fifty-two years old. She also sets forth that when she married him she had a certain yearly income from a legacy bequeathed to her by a deceased relative, which legacy ceased several years ago, and since that time Sweeney has refused to live with her or to afford her any means of support. Some months ago she made a complaint against him before Justice Shandley, who ordered him to pay her $3 per week. He complied with this order for a short time, but for many weeks past has failed to give her any money.

When the case was called for trial, yesterday morning, Mrs. Sweeney failed to appear, and the patrolman was tried on the other charges, and being found guilty, was dismissed.

Patrolman Richard Mahoney, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was tried before Commissioner Barr, yesterday, for having used vile and filthy language and gestures toward Solomon Goldberg, an Israelite, eighty-four years old, who had called upon him to collect $19 75, which was due him for rent of apartments occupied by Mahoney's father. The facts in the complaint were fully proven, and Mahoney, by the action of the board, ceased, yesterday, to be a member of the Police force.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Opinions of Engineer Tracy, Fire Commissioner Hennessy, and Prof. Chandler.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to consider the question of utilizing salt water for extinguishing fires and for sanitary purposes met again yesterday, Alderman Monheimer in the chair.

Mr. Tracy, Chief Engineer of the Croton Department, was invited to give his opinion, and said that a guage of the overflow of the Croton Dam had been kept for ten years past, and it had been found that 340,000,000 gallons flowed over daily and ran to waste. None of this was needed for the irrigation of the Croton Valley. With proper storage-reservoirs, 200,000,000 gallons per day can be obtained more than have ever yet been taken. The aqueduct brings about as much as it can do. It will bring about 115,000,000 gallons per day. During 1872 the average delivery was 90,000,000 gallons per day; during last January, 101,000,000 gallons were delivered daily, and 104,000,000 gallons during February. By a little alteration, 500,000,000 gallons per day could be brought across the High Bridge.

Alderman McCafferty said Major Douglass was of opinion that not more than 60,000,000 of gallons per day could be got over the bridge.

Mr. Tracy said he believed he was right as to the quanitty, and, in reply to questions by the committee, said that the reason why water was sometimes deficient at fires was the want of more large mains. The force of the water was exhausted by running through the small pipes. Build more storage reservoirs, lay more large mains and all the water wanted can be obtained, say 300,000,000 of gallons per day. The forests on the water-shed have not diminished during the last twenty-five years. If you take water from the North River at Poughkeepsie, you would have to raise it 600 feet, and would have to carry it twenty-five or thirty miles. The Croton water-shed will supply a population of 300,000,000. If the use of water in New-York goes on increasing as it has done, a second aqueduct will soon be required. The present aqueduct is as good as new. It would cost more to take water from Poughkeepsie than to construct storage reservoirs. The introduction of water-meters would probably save the waste of water to some extent; but people generally would rather have an increased supply of water. The introduction of salt water would cost a great deal of money. On the new mains shut-offs are being placed, so as to concentrate a large supply of water at any point.

Mr. Jas. S. Hennessy, Fire Commissioner, said that during the Winter no great lack of water had been experienced in putting out fires. The supply of water had not been less this year than usual, so far as he knew. In 1870 there was a great scarcity of water. If a very large fire should occur, he had no doubt sufficient water could be got to put it out. Even if two large fires should occur at distant points, there would still be water enough. Had suggested to the Department of Public Works that larger hydrants should be used. There are hydrants in use in Troy and Philadelphia superior to those used here. Did not think a fire could occur here so destructive as that in Boston. The fire system was better here, and we could draw water from the rivers, if necessary. It would be advisable to have two or more floating engines built for the use of the Fire Department alone. In Boston they stood outside and played on the fire, instead of going right into it. The cost of laying pipes for salt water would be very great. Tow-boats and ferry-boats could be hired to pump water from the river. Some arrangement would have to be made to retain the services of these boats when necessary. The Fire Department already has one boat under hire. The department has thirty-eight engines, and seven or eight spare ones. They throw each about 3,000 gallons per minute.

Prof. Chandler, of Columbia College, said he had been over the Croton water shed several times. The rain-fall during the year is two hundred and ninety-four and a half thousand millions of gallons per year, or 806,000,000 of gallons per day. A large portion of this is lost by evaporation. If half of this water evaporates, we still have 403,000,000 of gallons per day brought down the river. Our City reservoirs hold about ten days' supply. The Boyd's Corners reservoir holds about thirty days' supply. The Professor agreed with Mr. Tracy that our best plan is to construct storage reservoirs. The Poughkeepsie plan could be used at some future time. It would be a very expensive one. The difference between North River water and Croton is very little. A running stream soon purifies itself. The Croton water might contain twice as much solid matter as it does, and yet not be unwholesome. Unoxydized sewage is the most deleterious matter that water can contain. The idea that swamp water is unwholesome is not borne out by facts. The scarcity of water a year or two ago was caused by deficient storage capacity. The best plan is to increase our supply of Croton. Salt water is objectionable for many reasons. The streets might be sprinkled with salt water. This is done in some places. He thought water-meters would be very objectionable. The supply should be unlimited. The health of the City would be affected if the supply of water was limited by meters, particularly in the poorer portions of it. Manufactures have been driven from the City already by the cost of water. Thought the idea of floating engines, or boats provided with fire-pumps, an excellent one. Ferry-boats could be used for this purpose. An iron pipe might be run from each ferry slip one-quarter or one-half a mile up, and provided with hydrants.

A communication was read from Mr. Rand, Engineer of the Poughkeepsie Water-works, to the effect that in his statement given on Friday last before the committee, the supply of 100,000,000 of gallons was intended to apply to the North River plan, and the 50,000,000 of gallons to the Croton River water shed.

The committee then adjourned to Friday next at 11 A. M.

The Vienna Exhibition—.

Yesterday a small sum of money was placed to the credit of the United States Commissioner, Gen. Van Buren, for the use of the American exhibition at Vienna, and to-day work will be resumed in loading the Guard. She has 500 packages on board, with about 300 in the storehouse, and she has capacity to take about 1,000 more. Goods are, however, arriving rapidly, and many large manufacturers are expressing their disappointment at not having space enough allotted to them. The very heavy machinery, such as iron-working tools, from Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia; from Fay & Co., of Cincinnati, and from Pratt & Whitney, of Hartford, will leave on the Guard. It seems a pity, that one particular branch for which our home manufacturers are so celebrated, that of carriage making should have been neglected. So far, save some enterprising Western firms who have forwarded some light vehicles, not one of our well-known makers have thought it worth while to send specimens of their skill to Vienna. Those sumptuous traveling cars, for which we are so famous, however, will be represented, Gen. Porter, Vice-President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, proposing to send four of his handsomest palace cars.

Although there may be some solicitude on the part of our people as to whether the American Exhibition will be open in time, the Commissioner has the assurance of A. G. James, Esq., the Assistant Commissioner, now in Vienna, that providing the necessary amount of money is ready within a week or so, such is the skill and celerity of the Viennese workmen, that he will find no difficulty in having the court-yard floored and covered in time. Mr. James, who is a civil engineer and architect, has worked under Scott Russel, the great English contractor, who is now building the Vienna Exhibition, so that there is no doubt of his being able to accomplish the task in hand. It is amusing, perhaps, to notice that at present the greatest prominence given to the United States at Vienna is the erection of a restaurant, now being built by some enterprising New-Yorkers, where no doubt the peculiar Yankee viands and American drinks will excite the delight and tastes of the visitors to the Exposition.

Sale of Oil-Paintings.

A choice collection of oil-paintings is on view at the gallery of Mr. Schenck, in Liberty-street, and will be sold on Thursday and Friday afternoons next. Among them we notice some fine specimens by Paul Preyer, Diliens, De Noter, Verboeckhoven, Chavet, Carl Hubner, Kauffman, Bouguereau, Beranger, Meyer Von Bremen, Krauss, Chevilliard, Gustave Brion, and J. Carolus. Our own school is fairly represented by William Hart, S. J. Guy, Thomas Cole, A. F. Tait, H. P. Gray, Bricher, J. H. Dolph, F. Nicholson, J. H. Beard, E. L. Henry, and S. R. Gifford. Bryon's "Prayer-meeting in the Black Forest," Hubner's "Sailor Boy's Return," Rebouet's "The Secret," Carolus' "The Proposal," Reyntjen's "Reading the News," Bouguereau's "Spanish Lady," and a half dozen other works we could name, would attract attention in any collection, and are such pictures as are seldom seen in the auction-room.

The Widening of Broadway.

The Board of Audit met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mayor Havemeyer in the chair, and adopted a resolution to issue $1,800,000 of City improvement, and $2,000,000 of assessment fund-bonds, the proceeds of which will be used to pay the cost of widening and straightening the upper part of Broadway. The total amount to be issued is $4,369,000. A large portion of this sum will be returned by the collection of assessments.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11, 1873.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, asked that the Senate, after the Caldwell case, now before them, shall have been disposed of, to take up and pass upon the question relating to himself.

THE CLAYTON COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, of the Special Committee of the late session, introduced a resolution that the chages against the official conduct of Powell Clayton are not sustained, and that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

John B. Gordon, Senator elect from Georgia, was introduced by Mr. Norwood, and took the oath of office.

MACKINAW PARK.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to consider and report as to the expediency of setting apart a portion of the Island of Mackinaw for a public park. He addressed the Senate upon the subject, alluding to the historic interest and the natural curiosities of the location, and saying that it lies in the path of the lakes, with proximity and ease to invite to its charms. He invoked the Federal aid to make free and sacred to the nation this spot for the public good.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, gave notice that he was opposed to all such propositions.

Mr. Ferry said the resolutions merely invited the Secretary of War to report, whether, in his opinion, it would be incompatible with the public interests to make such dedication. Similar propositions had heretofore been considered by the Senate, and he had introduced his resolution in accordance with his right to do so.

Mr. Casserly thought that under proper restrictions there would be no objection, where these reservations were not needed for Government purposes, to converting them into public parks for the benefit of the people, and such he believed was the best use to make of them.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, interposed objection to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Ferry said this was a mere question of inquiry.

M. Hamilton remarked that there were various other localities just as sacred as the Island of Mackinaw. A National Park was simply a sink-hole in which to waste money.

The Senate passed the resolution by a vote of 37 to 13.

SANITARY CONDITION OF IMMIGRANT SHIPS.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to furnish to the Senate, at the next session, information as to how many superficial feet of clear space is accorded to each steerage emigrant on shipboard, and to have the atmosphere of such portions of the ship to which they are assigned chemically analyzed by proper and reliable experts, and to ascertain and report upon the general treatment accorded to emigrants, and suggest such modifications in the existing laws as will secure the better comfort and treatment of such emigrants.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the case of Senator Caldwell. His statement was read. He puts his defense upon these grounds: First, the election of a Senator, like the enactment of a law, is the act of the State in its sovereign capacity, and the motives of the members voting cannot be inquired into for the purpose of invalidating it. Second, In judging of the qualifications, the Senate cannot add to those prescribed by the Constitution; in judging of the returns, the legal requirements cannot be amplified, and in judging of the elections the only questions to be considered are: Was it the Legislature of the State that made the election; was it held at the time and place, and in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress, and did the certified person receive a majority? In this case, these questions are all answered in the affirmative. Third—Not a dollar is traced from Mr. Caldwell or by his authority, or from anybody else to any member of the Legislature as a consideration for his vote.

Mr. Caldwell concludes as follows: I beg, therefore, that the Senators will stop to consider well before committing themselves to a precedent which will result in a great wrong to me and may in the future work great injury to others. When, at the request of hundreds of the most respectable citizens of Kansas, I consented to the use of my name for the place I now occupy, I did so with the most honorable ambition, and with the determination that no act of mine should ever bring discredit to me or dishonor on this body. I fully appreciated the dignity of a Senator of the United States, and I am proud to say that not even the satanic malignity of my enemies has been able to invent a breath of suspicion as to my official conduct, nor have they, after two exhaustive investigations—one at Topeka, a year ago, and the other here—been able to connect me with one dollar corruptly used to influence any member of the Legislature. They have been forced to rely upon their own false statements as to my admissions, which I here, before this body, and upon my conscience, pronounce wickedly and maliciously false. If I had had any such communications to make, is it at all probable that I should have made them to my most bitter enemies? No, never did I make such admissions to any person whomsoever, friends or foe, and here I must solemnly declare that I never did directly, or indirectly, pay, or cause to be paid, one dollar, or any other thing of value, or any consideration whatever, for any man's vote for me for the Senate. Am I, then, to be the victim of a wicked conspiracy? Are these bold, bad men, whose very names are the synonyms of crime and corruption in my own State, to succeed by force of their own false statements in bringing disgrace and ruin upon me, and that, too, because I choose to cross their political paths, and declined to submit to their unrighteous demands? For the past eighteen months I have been compelled to submit to misrepresentations and abuse to a much greater degree than usually falls to the lot of one man. My pursuers have been constantly on my track, following me from Kansas to Washington, and from Washington to Kansas, and wherever they could, by misrepresentations, prejudice me in the estimation of newspaper men, they have turned upon me the wrath of an all powerful Press. Until the present moment I have not said or written a word in reply, and would not do so now were it not necessary in presenting the case to the Senate. I beg Senators to reflect that it is not alone to retain a seat in this body that I have for the past eighteen months been resisting the wicked designs of these men, but rather to defeat them in their base and infamous attempt to attach disgrace and dishonor to my name. If these men succeed, then, indeed, will I be forced to admit that the efforts of a lifetime in acquiring an honorable name may be defeated by a wicked conspiracy of two or three bad men.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said he had occasion the other evening to refer to our legislative and judicial functions, which pass so rapidly from one to the other that there is danger of carrying off to the judicial field something which belongs to the Legislative. Senators were here on their oaths as judges. They were not here to make law, but to administer the law, as it is, touching Mr. Caldwell. If there is not a more stringent enactment Congress must supply the deficiency. Senators could do no more than the Supreme Court. The Constitution says each House shall be the judge of the qualifications and returns of its members. This involves calmness and impartiality. With surprise and grief he listened to the argument of the Senator from Indiana, Mr. Morton, yesterday. He had never before seen the Senator in the warmth of political debate vigorously extending his right hand to support his own views, and bringing it down on the Senator from Kansas with all the earnestness that he would attack a political opponent. When you come to the mere fact of money having been drawn out of a bank at Lawrence, and paid to a party on the same day, you have not proved that money was used to bribe a legislator. The money might have been expended for railroad or other legitimate purposes. The Senate ought to confine themselves to the judicial rules of testimony. In the book he held in his hand there were 460 pages of so-called testimony, but he undertook to say not twenty-five pages of it would be respected by any court of justice. It was not even respectable hearsay, but consisted of sentiments, first or second hand. As to the transaction between Caldwell and Carney, that was conceded all round, but he dissented from the conclusions of the report. The testimony was not such as would be submitted by a court to a jury. As to Caldwell's guilt, he should vote against the expulsion of the Senator, and asked Senators, before they cast their votes to disgrace him, at least to read and study the testimony. He would ask for Caldwell what he would ask for any man charged with crime. He would ask the court to discharge its duty, no matter what might be said by mobs outside.

Without proceeding further in the debate, the Senate, at 2¼ o'clock, went into executive session, and afterward adjourned.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts received in the City Treasury yesterday, from collection of taxes and assessments, viz:

RECEIVER OF TAXES.	
From taxes of 1872	$17,879 56
From interest on above	910 93
From arrears of water rent	35 65
Total	$18,826 14
BUREAU OF ARREARS.	
From arrears of taxes	$2,536 67
From interest on above	614 80
From arrears of assessment	566 47
From interest on above	228 22
From Croton water rent and interest	86 06
Total	$4,032 22
COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.	
From assessments for Broadway opening, Riverside Park, and other street improvements	$74,939 20
Total receipts	$97,797 56

Meeting of the Erie Directors—Resignation of the Vice-President.

The regular monthly meeting of the Erie Railroad directors was held at the Grand Opera-house yesterday morning. Fourteen members were present. There was considerable talk outside of the regular session, in regard to the exposures of THE TIMES, in which it was shown that a very large amount of money was paid to directors of the old board to aid in turning Gould out of Erie. The opinion seemed to prevail, however, that no action should be taken by the board at present in regard to the men who were paid to resign their seats in the directory and are now employed in responsible official capacities by the road. After the routine business was transacted, Gen. Diven, the Vice-President, spoke briefly concerning his connection with the business of the road, and stating that his present ill-health, as well as the necessity of attending to his personal affairs, would prevent him from properly fulfilling the duties of Vice-President, tendered his resignation, to take effect whenever his successor shall be appointed. He stated that he felt the liveliest interest in the success of the company, but that he would only be able to serve it in the capacity of a director. Mr. S. L. M. Barlow followed in a short speech, expressing his sorrow that the company would be deprived of the valued services of an efficient officer.

He then moved that the resignation be accepted conditionally. The motion was accepted by Gov. Morgan, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. A. S. Diven, Vice-President of this company, for the prompt manner in which he accepted the position of chief executive manager of the road in March last, at a time of great emergency in the company's affairs, as well as for the able and faithful manner in which he has at all times performed his duty since that period.

The board then adjourned.

SAMANA BAY.

Meeting of the Directors Yesterday—Sailing of the Tybee To-Day.

A meeting of the directors of the Samana Bay Company was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Frederick Schuchardt, No. 40 Exchange-place. A large amount of business was transacted, the session being quite protracted. Quarantine regulations for the port of Samana were established. A fiscal agent was appointed and a collector of the port, the latter being Mr. Walter Price. Regulations for wharves and piers were established. A large garrison flag was ordered to be sent out for the company's fort. Gen. Richard Taylor, of Louisiana, son of ex-President Taylor, was invested with the title of Commissioner, and will sail for Samana to-day to aid in the organization of the Government.

A proposal was received from a prominent house in Madrid, Spain, to lay submarine cables, by which the Island of San Domingo will be placed in telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. Capt. Samuel Samuels was appointed Vice-President of Samana, to act as medium between the Board of Directors and the Government. Arrangements were made with steam-ship companies to run their vessels regularly to Samana at short intervals. The steamer Tybee was purchased from the Spofford Brothers at a cost of $57,000, and is now the exclusive property of the company. Her use was tendered to President Baez, that he may proceed to Samana, and formally deliver over the country and property recently acquired by the terms of contract. Applications were received from several parties for the privilege of fishing in the Bay of Samana. It was resolved to prepare the real estate of the company in the City and country of Samana for sale. Provision was made for the organization and carrying on of the Government. Very few changes were made in the lists of the present office-holders. The Tybee will sail to-day. She carries out a large quantity of material which the company needs to prosecute its schemes for the development of the recently-acquired property.

Sale of Atlantic Mail Steam-Ships by the United States Marshal.

The steam-ships Morro Castle and Columbia, late of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's line, were sold yesterday by order of the United States Marshal, under decrees made by the United States District Court. The sale took place at Pier No. 4 North River, where the steamers are lying.

There were not many present. Bidding was rather dull, and there was but little variation, especially in the case of the Columbia, between the starting and the final bids. The Columbia was started at $20,000, and was struck off at $21,000; and the Morro Castle was put up at $15,500, and sold for $41,000, Mr. W. H. Starbuck, ship-broker, No. 1 South William-street, being the purchaser in both instances. Mr. Starbuck, it is stated, purchased on his own private account, and for speculation, and he gets both vessels at less than one-half of what either one of them is worth.

They are both good boats, and well equipped. The Morro Castle was built in New-York in 1864, and measures 1,680 tons. She is a side-wheel steamer, double deck, fifteen feet draft, oak built, iron and copper fastened, iron strapped, yellow metaled in 1872, and has one vertical beam engine. She underwent large repairs in 1869.

The Columbia measures 1,271 tons burden, and was built in New-York in 1857. She is also a side-wheel boat, with three decks, half-brig rigged, nineteen feet draft, oak built, iron and copper fastened, and iron strapped. She was yellow metaled in 1869. Her driving machinery consists of a side-lever engine and two boilers.

A Brave Engineer—How a Railroad Accident was Avoided.

On Saturday last, as train No. 34, of the Hudson River Railroad, from Albany, was leaving Tarrytown, the passengers were much alarmed by a signal to put on the brakes. When the train had been stopped it was ascertained that one of the driving-wheels of the locomotive had burst, a piece having crashed through the car. Recognizing the bravery of the engineer the passengers adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, passengers on train No. 34, bound for New-York, do hereby express our profound thanks to Mr. Henry Milligan, engineer of said train, for his heroic conduct and great presence of mind in remaining at his post and in controlling the engine in a most perilous crisis, thereby preventing what might have been a fearful catastrophe and serious loss of life.

Resolved, That we remember his noble behavior with a deep sense of gratitude, and hereby request that these resolutions be printed in the New-York papers.

(Signed,) Andrew Dodds, New-York; N. W. Beardsley, New-York; Wm. S. Edgbert, Newark, N. J.; O. S. Titus, New-York; James R. Davies, New-York; M. Mayer, New-York; C. Townsend, Auburn; Edward Tiffany, New-York; E. Martin, Jr., Williamsburg; Wm. W. Coffer, Jersey City Heights; T. C. Eastman, Brooklyn; C. D. Oatman, Brooklyn; E. H. Satterlee, Albany; Benjamin George, New-York; R. F. Peray, Brooklyn; Mrs. Field and daughter, Jersey; H. L. Beach, New-York; George N. Shusan, Troy; C. H. Phelps, Albany; O. W. Wilmott, Brooklyn; J. B. Stonehouse, Albany; H. Pardee, New-York; Jas. R. Floyd, New-York; Mrs. Brewer, and many others.

A purse of $50 was also made up and presented to the engineer.

The National Rifle Association.

The National Rifle Association met, yesterday, at No. 39 Park-row, Col. W. C. Church presiding. Among those present were Gen. Franz Sigel, Gen. Johnson, Gen. Shaler, Col. Cullen, Mayor Smith, and Col. Squiers.

It is proposed to have the opening of Creedmoor Range take place some time in May, and if practicable to have it at such a time as will secure the attendance of President Grant, Gov. Dix and staff, and a number of other distinguished persons who will pass through this City going to or returning from the meeting of the Army of the Potomac.

On motion of Gen. Shaler, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Col. W. C. Church, Capt. Geo. W. Wingate, and Gen. Sigel, to prepare a programme and to appoint a date for the opening of Creedmoor Range.

The President read a letter from a private English gentleman, traveling in this country, suggesting that a delegation from this association be sent to compete at the next meeting at Wimbledon.

It was decided to decline the invitation, but at a future period the association hope to be able to compete with Wimbledon.

The meeting then adjourned.

The New City of Passaic, N. J.

The New-Jersey Legislature has incorporated the former village of Passaic, making it a city. The Mayor under the charter is to be elected for two years, and there are three councilmen and one alderman to be chosen from each of the three wards, to serve for one, two, and three years. The Mayor may nominate and the Council confirm a city clerk, city treasurer, superintendent of streets, city surveyor, counsel, and city treasurer. The only officers paid are the City Clerk and the Surveyor of Streets, who receive $500 each per annum. The Mayor has the power of veto, but the Council can, by a majority of all its members, pass any ordinance or resolution over the veto. The city is empowered to borrow money and issue bonds to the amount of $100,000, and beyond this to borrow any necessary moneys for any length of time less than one year, in anticipation of the taxes. The act provides that the tax for city purposes shall not exceed one per cent. on the assessed valuation of property, and the citizens anticipate very great advantages from the incorporation.

Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad.

A rumor prevailed yesterday that the Erie and the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Companies have agreed jointly to contest the foreclosure of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie, under the Berdell mortgage, and that the stockholders and bondholders outside of the Berdell mortgage have agreed to the recapitalization of their interests at fifty per cent. of the present nominal value of the company if reorganized. Should the reorganization be perfected without the Berdell mortgage, it is said the company will be able to obtain sufficient money to complete the remaining eighty-five miles of the road.

Robbery by Burglars.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the residence of Joseph Hewlett, Madison-avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, was entered by house thieves, who carried off wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $600. The thieves forced their way into an unoccupied house, No. 22 East Seventy-eighth-street, and ascended to the roof, passed on to the roof of Mr. Hewlett's residence, where they forced open the scuttle with a "jimmy," and thus gained access to the house. The "jimmy" was found on the roof of the house, close by the scuttle.

The McIntire Divorce Case.

The divorce case of Catharine McIntire against Charles McIntire, already frequently noticed in THE TIMES, was before Judge Robinson in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on a motion to open the case and have it sent back to the referee, for the purpose of allowing defendant to give testimony in opposition to the charge made by plaintiff.

The case was continued over until to-day, when argument will be had.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, March 11.—The following is the Commission of Appeals Calendar for March 12:—Nos. 73, 74, 75, 2, 16, 30, 32, 35, 27, 62, 78, 77, 20, 29, 31. The court adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Admiralty.—Held by Blatchford, J.—61, Whitney et al. vs. Ferry-boat Sunswick; 172, Lambert vs. Canal-boat George Waring; 62, Brown vs. Loud; 42, Johnson et al. vs. Steam-tug U. S. Grant; 13, McCaffrey vs. Steam-tug George Farrell; 14, Killian vs. Davis.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—683, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 993, Nesler vs. Speeding, Administrator; 881, Garrison vs. Narragansett Fire Insurance Company; 987, Dicssy vs. Mildenberger; 1321, Jones et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 145½, McFarland vs. Lydecker; 305, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 677, The Weehawken Ferry Company vs. The Metropolitan Gas-light Company; 739, Meyer vs. The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company; 773½, Weisken et al. vs. City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford; 775½, Higbee vs. Spencer; 817, Hawkes vs. Remington et al.; 851, Draper vs. Roberts; 917, Evans et al. vs. Messereau et al.; 941, Satterthaite vs. Vreeland et al.; 1007, Kellogg vs. Davis; 1015, Freund et al. vs. The Importers' and Traders' National Bank; 1019, Hotchkiss vs. Morris et al.; 1395, Wilkins vs. Heine et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—163, Swords vs. Edgar; 336, The Reversible Collar Company vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 714, Oakley et al. vs. Horton et al.; 730½, Watson vs. Babcock; 778, Harris vs. The Equitable Life Insurance Company; 919, Rielly vs. The Mayor &c.; 942, Lewis vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; 1008, Bradley et al. vs. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; 1124, Hays vs. Connaughton; 1316, O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.; 998, Moore vs. The Mayor; 1016, George the Count Joannes vs. Jennings et al.; 754½, Stuart vs. Barclay; 1896, Merritt, Receiver, vs. Scott et al.; 1099, Elmore vs. The East New-York, Jamaica Railroad Company; 688½, Rosenberg vs. Steiner; 774, Walter vs. Kieuss, et al.; 852, Cedar Falls Company vs. Mallory; 1148, Keesing vs. The Trustee of Town of Morrisania; 1174, Grube vs. Reeme.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Davis, ——, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—26, In the matter of William Gray, deceased; 128, Clark vs. Russell, impleaded; 137, Clark vs. The New-York Life Insurance Company; 133, McLane et al. vs. De Lever; 134, Hill et al. vs. McKenzie et al.; 138, Stebbins vs. Brown; 145, Jacobs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 148, Smith et al. vs. Milliken et al.; 149, Darling vs. Brewster; 150, Chase vs. Witkowski; 156, Brown vs. Post; 159, Arctic Fire Insurance Company vs. Austin; 171, Hildreth vs. Shepard; 175, Hinman vs. Nichols, impleaded; 179, Learned vs. Ryder; 181, Grierson vs. Masen; 182, Casoni et al. vs. Jerome, impleaded; 183, Philips vs. Schiffer; 185, Drake vs. The Mayor, &c.; 186, Krom vs. Levy; 187, The Trustees of Protestant Episcopal Schools vs. Young; 188, Raynor vs. Porter; 189, Grisaler et al. vs. Stuyvesant; 190, Moss et al. vs. Husted; 191, Heineman et al. vs. Heard et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—48, Williams vs. Anthony; 108, Austin et al. vs. Heath et al.; 121, Naismeth vs. Naismeth; 36, Robinson vs. Robinson; 132, Hynes et al. vs. Mooney et al.; 135, Squiers, Executor, et al. vs. Genin et al.; 167, Reedes vs. Schneider et al.; 176, Hall vs. Donnington; 177, Schmed vs. Jacoby et al.; 178, Compton vs. Chase et al.; 179, Eoley vs. Egan et al.; 180, Sistare, Jr. vs. Cushing; 181, Lookup vs. Collins et al.; 182, Greenleaf vs. Greenleaf; 183, McMillan vs. Williams; 184, Boodgood vs. Mickle et al.; 185, Lea et al. vs. Wolf et al.; 186, Werth vs. Lapaugh et al.; 187, Unand vs. Buddensick; 188, Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.; 189, Ander vs. Douglass; 190, Hexten vs. Eckstein et al.; 191, White vs. Coulter et al.; 192, Eells vs. Best et al.; 193, Erie Railway Company vs. Gould, impleaded.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—53, Russell vs. Smith et al.; 65, Germania Fire Insurance Company vs. Hayes et al.; 69, Worth vs. Bemus; 75, Jones et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 90, The People, &c., Roe vs. Green; 89, Lockwood vs. Green; 112, Livingston et al. vs. Winter et al.; 113, Bennett vs. Soper; 114, Bennett vs. Gentry; 120, Curtis vs. Adams; 122, Jessup vs. Hobsfeld et al.; 130, Same vs. Same; 141, Justh vs. Justh et al.; 143, Miller vs. Bowls et al.; 144, Same vs. Same; 155, Boyce vs. Bartnett; 163, Hunt vs. Lippincott; 170, O'Connor et al. vs. O'Connor et al.; 179, Whitmore vs. Van Steckenbergh; 180, Hooper vs. Nichols et al.; 181, Myers vs. Hanfield; 190, In the matter of the estate of Vanderbeck; 198, Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Oaley; 215, Goodrich, Administrator, vs. Oaley et al.; 227, In the matter, &c., of Ward; 244, Simon vs. Bloomingdale; 245, Geer vs. Rhinehart; 246, Kruse vs. Bandhert.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2235, Ham vs. Mason et al.—2025, Molony vs. Hinck; 1921, Collins vs. Murray; 257, Jordan vs. The New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 1799, Jeitz vs. McCallum; 751, Kelley vs. Titus et al.; 2021, Smith vs. The Yonkers and West Side Patent Railway Company; 479, Baum vs. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company; 1953, Funk vs. Funk; 815, Shaffer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1945, Harnett vs. Garvey; 1955, Same vs. Same; 1937, Davy vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; 1275, Mierson vs. Hope; 1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—260, Lowerre vs. Chalmers; 1612, Hartman vs. Harrison; 1606, Conlan vs. Woodruff; 1416, Cary vs. Keenan; 1288, Bailey vs. Griswold; 822, Lyons vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1540, Carnes vs. Platt; 738, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1140, Roemmele vs. Wolf; 314, Van Nostrand vs. The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; 390, Hall vs. Baldwin et al.; 1692, Deen vs. De Witt et al.; 2473, Wers vs. The Mayor et al.; 2036, Romertze vs. The East River National Bank; 1291, Levy vs. Jones.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Loew, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—32, The Ontario Bank vs. The New-Jersey Steam-ship Company; 121, Miles et al. vs. Smith; 142, Smith vs. Prehn; 115, Daily et al. vs. Bryan; 13, Brown vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 26, Tracy vs. Vandewater; 27, Bell vs. O'Neill; 65, Boas et al. vs. Dinkelspiel; 67, Wilson et al. vs. O'Day et al.; 81, Bliss vs. Lawrence; 143, Vogel vs. Refheld; 152, Costigan vs. Weber et al.; 156, Stoppani vs. Gettinberger.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1695, First National Bank of Lyons vs. The Ocean National Bank of New-York; 1913, Graham vs. Fine; 1888, Hadden vs. Shapter; 1930, Brown vs. Smith; 1893, Schanck vs. Adriatic Fire Insurance Company; 1274, Deyo vs. Copeland; 1986, Murphy vs. Smith; 1913, McGuire vs. Slattery; 1821, White vs. Farley; 1528, Coe vs. Cassidy; 1411, Patterson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; 1012, Merchant vs. Horgan; 1500, Adams vs. Sylvester; 3103, McLean vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1898, Bauer vs. Fiegh et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1364, The Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company vs. Silberstein; 1600, Lowery vs. Bullock; 2178, Koehler vs. Mayor; 1476, Scofield vs. Owen; 1490, Bereton vs. Allien; 1496, Lachenbach vs. Goldstein; 1460, Gentey vs. Levy; 1428, May vs. Mayer; 1118, Gordon vs. Birdseye; 1608, Stratton vs. Davidson; 1616, Barry vs. Ponder; 1612, Kuppel vs. Lippe; 1614, Gallup vs. Wellbrooke; 1616, Harrison vs. Garcia; 1618, White vs. Nickerson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1458, Young vs. Coyle; 1449, Wiegand vs. Bradley; 1585, Crook vs. Mullen; 1581, Watson vs. Stackpole; 1575, Kaupper vs. Rauch; 1493, Newfield vs. Quinn; 1465, Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company vs. Silber; 1455, Vergese vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1597, West vs. Silber; 1599, Koenig vs. Kaupt; 1611, Corrigan vs. Walton; 1605, Taylor vs. Schneider; 1607, Scofield vs. Cook; 1609, Hoffman vs. Cooke; 1611, Butler vs. Sparks.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Howland, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1739, Crotty vs. Hirsch; 1732, Dowd vs. Halpin; 1740, Smith vs. Mack; 1504, Holski vs. Triffenberg; 1273½, Devine vs. Laimbeer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 11.

By Judge Fancher.

Boulger vs. Williams, &c.; order of reference granted.

In the matter of the petition of Jas J. Almuts, &c.; report confirmed except as modified by order, and order as to surplus granted.

Robert L. Coe vs. Alfred A. Coe; report confirmed, judgment of divorce granted and amount of alimony decreed. The custody of the infant child given to the plaintiff.

Ferron vs. Hull; the time of the entry of the judgment is not stated, nor whether an execution against the person has been issued or not. The Court wishes to know these facts.

Manheimer vs. Berry et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

Hoffman Fire Insurance Company vs. Willard et al.; judgment granted.

Underhill vs. Bohm et al.; judgment granted.

Before Judge Davis.

Mary E. Dickie vs. Edward P. Dickie; motion denied in part as marked in the margin of the notice, &c.

The People, &c., Francis Cavanagh vs. Board of Apportionment and Audit, &c.; upon the return herein the writ must be dismissed. Let an order to that effect be entered unless relator, within ten days, demur to the last return or take issue therein, or both, as he may be advised.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 11.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Wagner vs. Stoltz; order granted.

Hassard vs. Hassard; judgment of divorce granted in favor of plaintiff.

Shephard vs. Fredericks; order denying motion.

Lake vs. Elkins; ordered that money deposited in lieu of bail be applied by the Clerk toward satisfaction of judgment.

Reid vs. Martin; order granted.

Dougherty vs. Pallaton; motion granted and reference ordered.

Lord vs. Davison; order vacating judgment.

Krause vs. Zuinge; order granted.

Tracy vs. Challiss; order granted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the case of George C. Collins and Harvey Farrington, assignees in bankruptcy of John Murdoch Mackay and John Neilson vs. John Murdoch Mackay, John Neilson, Richard Bell, and Frederick Grundy, Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, yesterday rendered his decision. It was alleged by the plaintiffs that J. M. Mackay & Co. had in their possession four promissory notes issued by Olyphant & Co., amounting to $16,077 40; that before Dec. 7, 1868, John Neilson owned real estate in Jersey City; that on that date, and previous thereto, Mackay & Co. were insolvent, and in November and December, 1868, they owed the defendants, Bell & Grundy, $73,000 for gold borrowed, and were indebted to other creditors for more than $300,000. That on Dec. 8, 1868, John Maxwell Mackay, partner of John Murdoch Mackay, and who managed the property of the firm, induced Neilson and his wife to execute to him a mortgage on their real estate for $30,000, without consideration, payable five years from date. That said mortgage was recorded Dec. 11, 1868, the elder Mackay acting for the firm, with its consent, knowing that it was insolvent, assigned the mortgage and the notes of Olyphant & Co. to Bell and Grundy, the mortgage being assigned by an instrument executed by the elder Mackay, recorded Dec. 11, 1868; that when the bond, the mortgage, and the notes were transferred, Bell and Grundy parted with no new consideration therefor, and that the transfer was not in the usual course of Mackay & Co.'s business, but the securities were transferred as security in part of their indebtedness to Bell and Grundy, and that at the time of the transfer Mackay & Co. were insolvent, and the transfer was made to give a preference to Bell and Grundy over the other creditors.

The bill prays that the mortgage and its assignment be declared void as against the plaintiffs; that the real estate in question may be deemed to have vested in the plaintiffs free of the mortgage, and that Bell and Grundy may be ordered to cancel the mortgage of record, or assign it to the plaintiffs, and pay to them the proceeds of the sale of the notes of Olyphant & Co.

After reviewing the answer of the defendants, Judge Blatchford finds that in any point of view there must be a decision for the plaintiffs, and he orders a decree to that effect, with costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Maryland Coal	25¼	100	Tol. & Wab	74
1100	Western Union	87⅛	1000	N. Y. C. & Hud	106
400	do	87⅛	100	do c.	106
400	do s3.	87⅛	600	do	106⅛
400	do	87⅛	500	do c.	106⅛
200	do c.	87⅛	800	do s3.	106
100	At. & Pac. Pref	30⅛	300	do c.	106⅛
2000	Pacific Mail	61	300	do	106⅛
300	do c.	60⅞	100	do c.	106
100	do	60⅞	100	do	106⅛
200	do	60⅞	300	do b3.	106⅛
200	do	60⅞	400	do	106⅛
500	do	60⅞	200	do	106⅛
200	do	60⅞	100	do s3.	106⅛
100	do	60⅞	100	Erie Railroad b3.	65
200	do c.	60⅞	200	do s3.	64⅞
1200	do c.	60⅞	100	do	64⅞
900	do	61	1100	do	64⅞
1200	do	61⅛	400	B., H. & Erie	8⅛
200	do	61	900	Lake Shore	95
200	do	61⅛	100	do c.	95⅛
800	do c.	61⅛	100	do	95
1400	do	61⅛	1800	do	95⅛
1000	do	61⅛	300	do b2.	95⅛
600	do	61⅛	600	Union Pacific	35⅛
1000	Rock Island	116	100	do	35⅛
400	do	116⅛	300	do	35⅛
400	do	116⅛	500	Ohio & Miss	46⅛
300	do	116⅝	200	do c.	46⅛
200	do	116	200	do b2.	46⅛
800	do c.	116	300	do	46⅛
300	do	116⅛	200	do s3.	46⅛
100	do c.	116⅛	1500	C., C. & I. C	41
100	do	116⅛	200	do	40⅞
200	do s3.	116⅛	100	do	41

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115⅛	$5,500	U.S.5-20C.,'67.s3.	116⅛
1,000	U.S.5-20C.,'65N.	114⅛	1,000	U.S.5s,10-40C.s3.	110⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	116⅛	10,000	do b. c.	111

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$25,000	Tenn. 6s, new	83	100	Panama b. c. s3.	126
1,000	do	82½	76	do b3.	126
2,000	do bet. call	82½	200	do s30.	125
14,000	Tenn. 6s, old. b. c.	83	100	do	127
5,000	Ohio 6s, '81	105½	200	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	106⅛
4,000	Mud. R. 2d S. F.	103½	600	do	106⅛
2,000	Mich. So. 2d	98½	200	do b2.	106⅛
10,000	do	99	200	do b3.	106⅛
5,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	94	100	do	106⅛
4,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	105½	300	do	106⅛
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	98⅛	100	do	106⅛
2,000	Clev. & P. 2d	99	1900	do	106⅛
6,000	Ohio & M. con	92	100	do c.	105⅞
2,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	93½	100	do	106
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div.	91	4600	do	105⅞
4,000	C., C. & In. C. 1st	91	300	Erie Rail b. c. c.	64⅛
2,000	do	91⅛	100	do	64⅛
2,000	Bos., H. & E 1st	39½	300	do	64⅛
4,000	do	39⅛	200	do	64⅛
5,000	do	39½	300	do	64⅛
7,000	B., H. & E. G. b. c.	59½	1000	do	65
1,000	B., C. & M. 1st	89½	400	Harlem Railroad	136⅛
2,000	C., C. C. & In. 1st	102½	100	do	136⅛
1,000	do	103	100	do	136⅛
2,000	W. Un. Tel. 7s	105	100	do bet. call	136⅛
1,000	L. S. Con. Reg.	90⅛	700	do	137
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st	86⅛	100	Mich. Cen	106⅛
10	Bk. of Republic	110	300	Clev. & Pitts. G.	90
13	Phœnix Bk	102	261	C., C., C. & Ind	89
10	Bk. of Comwlth	83	700	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	95⅛
5	Am. Exchange Bk	110⅛	100	do	95⅛
5	Cen. Nat. Bk	97½	800	do	95⅛
100	Md. Coal Co	25½	300	do c.	95⅛
100	do	25⅛	100	do	95⅛
100	do bet. call	25⅛	800	do	95
5	Del. & H. Can	120⅛	1300	do	94⅞
300	Consol. Coal	54⅛	20	Ill. Central b. c.	123
10	do	55	200	Union Pacific b. c.	35⅛
100	do bet. call	54⅛	600	do	35⅛
100	do	54⅛	700	do	35⅛
100	do	55	500	do	35⅛
100	do b3.	55	300	do b3.	35⅛
20	Penn. Coal	225	200	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	89⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co	44⅛	200	N. J. Central	104
100	do bet. call	45	300	M. & St. Paul b. c.	53⅛
200	W. Un. Tel. b. c. c.	87⅛	100	do	53⅛
2400	do	87⅛	300	do	53⅛
400	do	87⅛	100	Chi. & Alt	109
1200	do	87⅛	100	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	30
100	do	87⅛	100	T., W. & W. b. c. c.	74⅛
100	do	87⅛	100	do	74⅛
100	do	87⅛	100	do c.	74⅛
100	do	87	100	Chi. & R. I. b. c.	116⅛
100	do	87	400	do	116⅛
60	Adams Express	95	100	do b3.	116⅛
50	Wells-Fargo Ex	83	100	do c.	116⅛
200	United States Ex	73½	200	do	116⅛
100	American Ex. b. c.	67⅛	100	do	116⅛
100	P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	61⅛	1200	do	116⅛
300	do	61⅛	100	do	116⅛
200	do	61⅛	500	do c.	116⅛
500	do	61⅛	200	do c.	116⅛
700	do	61⅛	100	do	116⅛
300	do	61⅛	300	do c.	116⅛
400	do b3.	61⅛	500	do c.	116⅛
200	do	61⅛	600	do c.	116⅛
500	do	61⅛	500	do b3.	117
200	do	61⅛	300	do	117
100	do	61⅛	400	do	116⅛
400	do	61⅛	800	do	116⅛
300	do	61⅛	500	do b3.	117
100	do	61⅛	100	do	117
200	do	61⅛	300	do	117⅛
1600	do	61⅛	800	do	117⅛
900	do	61⅛	400	do	117⅛
200	do	61⅛	300	do	117⅛
100	do	61⅛	400	do	117
100	do	61⅛	400	do	117⅛
300	do	61⅛	500	do	117⅛
100	do	61⅛	2300	do	117⅛
200	C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3.	41	200	do	117⅛
700	do	41	1300	do	117⅛
700	B., H. & E. b. c.	8⅛	2000	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	46⅛
			100	do b3.	46⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	116⅛	$8,500	U. S. 5-20C., '65, n.	114⅛
10,000	do	116⅛	1,000	do	114⅛
300	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115⅛	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68, bet. call	114⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114⅛	2,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	110⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	114⅛	5,500	do	111

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

200	Western Union c.	87⅛	200	Mich. Central	106⅛
600	do	87⅛	100	Union Pacific	35⅛
100	do c.	87⅛	400	Lake Shore	95
100	do	87⅛	200	do c.	94⅞
100	do s3.	87⅛	700	do c.	94⅞
300	do	87⅛	100	Panama	124⅛
100	do	87⅛	100	do	124
100	do	87⅛	500	Tol. & Wab	74⅛
200	Atlantic Mail	3⅛	400	do	74⅛
200	Pacific Mail c.	61⅛	200	Rock Island	117⅛
400	do	61⅛	2500	do	117⅛
100	do	61⅛	500	do	117⅛
500	do	62	1100	do	117
100	do	61⅛	200	St. Paul	54
100	do b3.	62	100	do	54⅛
100	do c.	61⅛	100	do b3.	54⅛
1400	do	62	200	Bos., H. & E	8⅛
200	do	61⅛	300	Ohio & Miss	46⅛
100	do	61⅛	100	do b3.	46⅛
300	do c.	61⅛	100	do b2.	46⅛
800	do	61⅛	2400	do	46⅛
200	N. Y. C. & Hud. b4.	106	400	do b3.	46⅛
3000	do	106	100	do	46⅛
300	do c.	106	100	do	46⅛
500	do b10.	105⅛	400	C., C. & I. C	41
400	do c.	105⅛	900	do s60.	40⅛
400	do	105⅛	300	do	41
100	Erie Railroad c.	65	1400	do	40⅛
300	do	65⅛	100	do b3.	40⅛
100	do	65	1000	do s60.	40⅛
			1000	do c.	41
200	Harlem	136⅛	1000	do s60.	40⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$16,000	Tenn. 6s, new	83	104	U. S. Express b. c.	73½
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	94	50	do	73⅛
1,000	Erie 1st M.	102	80	Wells-Fargo Ex	83
2,000	Erie 2d M.	99	100	Md. Coal Co. b. c.	25⅛
2,000	Erie 3d M.	98⅛	100	Mar. L. & M. b. c.	15⅛
1,000	Erie 4th M.	99	100	Harlem Railroad	136⅛
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st M.	86⅛	300	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	105⅞
1,000	Morris & Es. 2d	97	1400	do	105⅞
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds	103⅛	100	do	105⅞
1,500	W. U. Tel. bds	108	39	do	106
100	D. & H. C. Co. b. c.	120	500	do	105⅞
1100	West. Un. Tel	87⅛	200	Erie b. c. s3.	65
200	do	87	500	do	64⅞
200	do s3.	87	200	do	64⅞
700	do	87	300	Mich. Central	106
200	do	87⅛	300	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	94⅞
300	do c.	87	10	do	95
1100	do	87	400	do	94⅞
100	do	87⅛	100	do s3.	94⅞
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co	61⅛	100	do b2.	94⅞
200	do bet. call	61⅛	200	Un. Pac. b. c. b3.	35⅛
100	do s3.	61⅛	100	do s3.	35⅛
100	do	61⅛	400	do	35⅛
100	do c.	61⅛	100	N. J. Central	104
200	do	61⅛	39	do bet. call	103⅛
400	do b3.	61⅛	200	Chic. & R. I	117
100	do	61⅛	700	do bet. call	116⅛
500	do	61	600	do	116⅛
100	do c.	60⅞	100	do b3.	116⅛
200	do	60⅞	400	do	116⅛
300	do	60⅞	800	do	117
200	do	60⅞	400	do	117⅛
300	do c.	60⅞	1000	do	117⅛
500	do	60⅞	100	Mil. & St. P	54
200	do	61	100	do	54⅛
200	do s3.	61⅛	22	Clev. & Pitts. G.	90
400	do	61	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. b30.	89⅛
200	do	60⅞	500	T., W. & W. b. c.	74
200	do	60⅞	100	do	73⅞
300	do	60⅞	200	do	74
200	do	60⅞	100	do	74⅛
200	do	60⅞	200	do	74
200	do	60⅞	50	P., Ft. W. & C. G. b. c.	94⅛
200	do c.	60⅞	500	B., H. & E. b. c.	8⅛
500	do	60⅞	1100	Ohio & M. b. c.	46⅛
200	do	60⅞	200	do s3.	46⅛
100	do c.	60⅞	200	C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3.	40⅛
100	do	60⅞			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

200	Consol. Coal	54⅛	100	Atlantic & Pac	29
200	Western Union	87⅛	100	Maryland Coal	25⅛
100	do	87⅛	100	New Cen. Coal	45⅛
200	do	87⅛	200	N. Y. C. & H. b4.	105⅞
300	do	87⅛	300	do	105⅞
1500	do	87⅛	300	do	105⅞
100	do s3.	87	300	do	105⅞
100	do	87⅛	300	do	105⅞
100	do	87⅛	800	do	106
100	do s3.	87⅛	500	do	106⅛
100	do	87⅛	100	do	106⅛
200	do b3.	87⅛	2600	do	106⅛
100	do	87⅛	200	do	106
100	do	87⅛	100	do b3.	106
400	Pacific Mail	60⅞	200	do	105⅞
300	do	61	300	Erie Railroad	64⅞
300	do	60⅞	100	do b3.	65
100	do	61	1200	do	65
100	do	61⅛	100	do	65⅛
200	do	60⅞	100	Harlem	135⅛
200	do	61	100	do	135
100	do b60.	61⅛	200	do b3.	134⅛
100	do	60⅞	700	do	134⅛
200	do s3.	60⅞	100	do	135
500	do	60⅞	300	Union Pacific b3.	35⅛
1000	do	60⅞	600	do	35⅛
200	do b3.	60⅞	100	do b5.	35⅛
300	do	60⅞	50	Pittsburg	90
200	do	60⅞	800	Lake Shore	94⅞
200	do	60⅞	100	do	94⅞
200	do b60.	61⅛	100	do b3.	95
300	do	60⅞	1800	do	95
200	do	60⅞	200	do	94⅞
300	do	60⅞	200	do	94⅞
1000	do	60⅞	100	Rock Island	117⅛
1100	do	60⅞	200	do	117
300	do	60⅞	2300	do	117⅛
100	do	60⅞	200	do b3.	117⅛
300	do b3.	60⅞	200	do	117
100	do	60⅞	200	do	116⅞
200	do	60⅞	500	do	116⅞
800	do	60⅞	600	do b3.	116⅞
700	do	60⅞	200	N. West. Pf. b30.	89⅛
100	do	60⅞	100	St. Paul	54
200	do	60⅞	200	Tol. & Wabash	73⅞
700	do	60⅞	200	do	74
200	C., C. & I. C	40⅛	100	do	74⅛
400	do	40⅛	200	Bos., H. & E	9
200	do	41	100	do	8⅛
200	do	41⅛	100	do	9
100	do	41⅛	300	Ohio & Miss	46⅛
300	do	41	100	do	46⅛
100	do s60.	41	300	do	46⅛
300	Morris & Essex	90⅛			

TUESDAY, March 11—P. M.

The steady look of the Gold market last evening, at 115¼@115½, and the ease in the Cash Gold have further improved the Exchange market, and to-day there has been a good business done for Wednesday's mail on London, on the basis of 108@108¼ ₩ cent. for 60 days' Bills, and 108¾@109 ₩ cent. for Bills payable on demand.

The let up in Money noticed at the close of business yesterday, was not sustained to-day. The demand from the Stock Exchange was greater than the supply, and the bonus paid, over 7 ₩ cent. per annum, reached a sixteenth of one ₩ cent. a day, (two ₩ cent. a month,) before the close of Bank hours. There is no present reason to suppose that the stringency is "artificial," or produced by any deliberate "lock-up" on the part of lenders, or from Stock manipulations to depress the market. The truth seem to be that the Stock Exchange Brokers are carrying forward a much larger amount of Stocks and unavailable Bonds, (unavailable in the sense of a demand from the public,) than there is spare Cash at Bank, or Cash balances in the hands of Street lenders, to make the movement either comfortable or reasonably cheap. The speculations on the Share list, at present prices comparatively dear for the rates of Money and the absence of outside buyers of Stocks on investment orders, are evidently looking forward, and with much confidence, judging from their readiness to pay for the use of Money to the "better time" later in the Spring, for a market for their holdings.

The advance of yesterday on the Share list was fairly supported early in the day on New York Central, Pacific Mail, Harlem, &c., and a further and exceptional advance was made on Chicago and Rock Island. At the Second Board the general market was less firm on the reported closeness in Money, and there was a falling off in prices of ¼@½ ₩ cent. At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange the quotations noted below were made, as compared with the last figures of Monday night.

There was not much change in the Railway Bonds or the Southern State Stocks. The Western Telegraph 7 ₩ cents, which are convertible into Stock, sold at par. The Erie Mortgages, below the Firsts, (for which 102½ ₩ cent. is bid,) are in demand at 97@98 ₩ cent. All these are, or will be, convertible into the general 7 ₩ cent. Gold Mortgage recently negotiated in London, and purchases, we believe, are made for that market.

In the Public Funds there was not much business done to-day. The prices are steady, but most of the 5-20s, and the 5 ₩ cents, are 1@2 ₩ cent. below the range of Gold, taking the accrued Interest into the comparison.

The sales of Gold of the day were at 115¼@115½ ₩ cent. The market left off quiet, and the Cash Gold easy.

Closing Quotations—March 11.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116¼	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116¼	116¼
American Gold	115½	115¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108
N. Y. Central and Hudson	106	105¾
Chicago and Rock Island	116¼	116¾
Pacific Mail	60¾	60
St. Paul Preferred	73¾	74¾
St. Paul Common	53½	54
Ohio and Mississippi	46¼	46¼
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	87
Erie	64¾	65
Union Pacific	35¼	35¾
Lake Shore	95	94¾
C., C., and Indiana Central	40¾	40¾
Toledo and Wabash	74	74
Hannibal and St. Joseph	45	45

The general speculation on the Share list at the close of the Exchange at 4 o'clock P. M. was heavy.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 11, 1873.

Gold receipts	$571,622 97
Gold payments	233,820 09
Gold balance	38,463,648 06
Currency receipts	285,340 73
Currency payments	380,024 15
Currency balance	20,630,392 35
Customs	414,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	116⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	114⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	116	5-20 coup., '67	116⅛
5-20 coup., '62	116	5-20 reg., '68	114⅛
5-20 reg., '64	116	5-20 coup., '68	116⅛
5-20 coup., '64	116	10-40 reg	111
5-20 reg., '65	116	10-40 coup	111
5-20 coup., '65	116⅛	5s, coup., '81	113⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65	114⅛	6s Currency	113⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	81⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Tennessee 6s, new	82⅛	Kentucky 6s	97⅛
North Carolina 6s, n.	17	Illinois Coupon 6s, '79	96
S. C. 6s. April & Oct.	20	Michigan 6s, '78	96
Missouri 6s	93⅛	Michigan 6s, '83	96
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	91	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	106⅛
Mo. 6s. Asyl. or Uni'y.	93⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	111
California 7s	108	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
California 7s, Large	108	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106
Rhode Island 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106
Arkansas 6s, Funded	39	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	105
Texas 10s, '76	69	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	103
Ohio 6s, '81	105⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	103

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Irving	122
Manhattan	157	Metropolitan	133
Merchants'	118	East River	112
Mechanics'	135	Nassau	106
Union	141	Shoe & Leather	150
America	150	Corn Exchange	127
City	250	Commonwealth	83
Phenix	100	Park	145
State of New-York	112	Manuf. & Merchants'	98
Commerce	115½	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	75
Mechanics' B. Assoc'n	107	Central National	97½
Mercantile	132	Fourth National	111
American Exchange	110½	Gold Exchange	112
Bank of the Republic	110	Bkrs'. & Brokers' Ass.	80
Bank of N. America	102	German American	102
Hanover	101		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96½	...
City 6s, new	100⅛	101
Camden and Amboy	121⅛	121⅝
Pennsylvania Central	59⅛	59⅜
Reading	115⅛	115½
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	44	44½
Philadelphia and Erie	26	About.
Northern Central	39⅛	39½
Lehigh Navigation	38	38⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	About.

The *Daily Bulletin* publishes the following table of the petitions from this City to Albany for the repeal of the Usuary Laws;

1—The President and Secretary of the New-York Produce Exchange, in behalf of the Exchange; number of merchants therein represented	2,274
2—The President and Secretary of the New-York Cotton Exchange, in behalf of the Exchange	325
3—Dry Goods Merchants	232
4—Produce Merchants	175
5—Members of New-York Grocers' Board of Trade	64
6—Drug and Paint Merchants	67
7—Merchants in other branches of trade	551
Total number of signatures	3,688

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $5,396,314.

The Jefferson Insurance Company has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.* on the capital stock, and a *Six ₩ cent.* interest dividend on the outstanding certificates of profit, both payable in cash; also a Dividend of *Fourteen ₩ cent.* in certificates on the capital stock, out of the undivided profits of 1872.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably pay off, in gold, during the year, $300,000,000 FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of the money thus released from investment must be absorbed into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price (87½ and accrued interest,) are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their price to-day is 103¾@104.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price to-day is 94¾@95.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

☞ FOR SALE—MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company.

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 11, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	34	Leather, sides	18,223
Cotton, bales	2,478	Spirits Turp., bbls	50
Dried Fruit, pkgs	29	Pork, pkgs	365
Eggs, bbls	1,752	Beef, pkgs	8
Flour, bbls	7,800	Cut-meats, pkgs	5,698
Wheat, bushels	11,800	Grease, pkgs	25
Corn, bushels	19,850	Lard, pkgs	3,733
Oats, bushels	31,925	Butter, pkgs	1,585
Malt, bushels	1,875	Cheese, pkgs	330
Grass-seed, bags	536	Tallow, pkgs	889
Beans, bbls	199	Dressed Hogs, No	300
Corn-meal, bbls	400	Pecans, pkgs	5
Corn-meal, bags	1,350	Starch, boxes	1,620
Horns, No	16,500	Tobacco, hhds	352
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Whisky, bbls	732
Hemp, bbls	10	Wool, bales	122
Hops, bales	102	Skins, bdls	10
Hides, No	9,197	Oil, bbls	50
Hides, bales	661		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, was as follows:

By the brig Lophema, for Corunna—1,406 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 5,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Azelia, for Malta—8,873 cases Refined Petroleum, 50 bales Sheetings, 40 cases Drills.

COFFEE—Dull throughout; quotations nominally unaltered. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, 29,537 bags; and at all the distributing ports, 81,450 bags.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. lower and weak for early delivery, on a limited business; sales, 913 bales, including 377 bales to shippers, 504 bales to spinners, and 32 bales to speculators. There has been a more confident inquiry noted for forward delivery, at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₩ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,200 bales, (of which 11,900 bales last evening, and 24,300 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with March contracts closing at 19⅛c., April at 19 7-16c.@19⅝c., May at 19¾c.@19 15-16c., June at 20¼c., July at 20 13-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 478 bales, including 221 bales from Wilmington, 350 bales from Galveston, 972 bales from Savannah, 706 bales from New-Orleans, and 229 bales per rail. The receipts at all the ports to-day were 16,611 bales, and thus far this week 42,192 bales, against 41,072 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 2,829,664 bales, against 2,313,175 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Ordinary	18	18	18⅛	18⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	18⅝	18⅝	19⅛	19⅛
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝
Middling	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝	21⅛
Good Middling	22⅛	22⅛	22⅝	22⅝

FISH—A fair demand prevails for the leading kinds, at full rates. We quote: Dry Cod, $6@$6 75 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $12@$15; No. 3 at $8@$9 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5; Smoked Herring at 22c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which show no material alteration. The scarcity of freight room is against export purchases. Sales have been reported of 6,800 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 75, chiefly at $6 30@$6 50; inferior to good Extra State, $7@$7 50; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 40; poor to very good shipping Extra White, $6 90@$7 45, chiefly at $7 10@$7 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 15@$7 60, ₩ bbl., and trade and family brands at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been quoted about the same as to price, on a very moderate inquiry. Sales, 600 bbls. at from $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Shipping, and $8 25@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₩ bbl....California Flour continues dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been quiet since our last at from $3 65@$5 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine, chiefly at $5@$5 50 ₩ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. ....Corn-meal has been inactive at $3@$3 40 for inferior to very good Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 45 for White do., and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 200 bbls....Bag-meal quiet within the range of from $1 15@$1 20 for coarse; $1 20@$1 25 for fine Yellow; $1 20@$1 30 for White; 85c.@95c. for Cob....Oat-meal at $7 65@$8 35 ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The dealings have been comparatively moderate in all kinds; prices, however, have been fairly supported. Sales since our last, 500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 15; 1,200 boxes Loose Muscatel do. at $2 40@$2 50; 300 half-boxes Valencia do. at 7⅛c.; 150 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.@6⅝c.; 150 bags Walnuts, 125 cases Figs, 50 bags Filberts, and 50 casks Turkey Prunes on private terms; 5 cases Citron at 29c.; 300 cases Sardines, part at 17½c., gold, for quarter boxes. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 12@$2 15; Loose Muscatel do., $2 40@$2 50 ₩ box; Valencia do. at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Currants at 6⅛c.@7⅛c.; Figs at 8½c.@13c.; Turkey Prunes at 7¼c.@8c.; Almonds at 18c.@20c.; Filberts at 11c.@12½c.; Brazil Nuts at 11c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been dull and wholly nominal. On No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, holders claimed $1 66@$1 68, with $1 65 reported as the best bid, afloat; no transactions. Of strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, a boat-load was reported sold at $1 63 afloat, for shipment. Nothing really new in Winter Wheat; quotations about as before; Red, $1 70@$1 90; Amber, $1 85@$1 95; White, $1 80@$2 15 ₩ bushel....Corn has been in less request, and quoted a shade easier in price; sales, 41,000 bushels at 63½c.@64½c. for fair to very choice old Mixed Western, in store; 66c. for good do., afloat; 65c.@65½c. for new Mixed do.; 65½c.@66½c. for new Yellow Western and Southern. For June delivery, Mixed Western Corn was in rather more demand, mainly on speculative account, but the bids were altogether unsatisfactory, and no business was reported....Rye dull; quoted at 90c.@95c., as extremes. ....Barley very quiet; small lots of Four-rowed State sold at 95c....Barley-malt dull, but quoted steady; small lots of Western sold at 22½c....Oats have been very quiet since our last, prices rather favoring buyers, though the offerings of desirable lots have been quite moderate. Sales, 28,500 bushels at 48c.@50½c. for new Mixed Western; 46c.@49c. for new Black do.; 50½c.@52c. for new White do.; 50c. for Mixed State, from track, with 51½c. bid, and 52c. asked for old Mixed Western, in store....Feed selling in lots within the range of $22@$25.

HAY AND STRAW—Business has been rather slow at, however, about steady rates. Bay Hale ranges from $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 65 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw at from 65c.@$1 35 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs. Offerings of stock as yet quite moderate.

HEMP—There has been a more active inquiry noted for Manila, with sales of 4,000 bales (3,000 bales to arrive) at 10½c.; and 1,000 bales as Boston at 10½c., gold, ₩ lb.; market firm. Other kinds quiet at former figures. We quote American at $120@$128 for Undressed, and $195@$235 for Dressed, ₩ ton; Manila, 10½c.; Sisal, 8⅛c.@8⅝c., gold; Jute, 2⅛c.@4⅛c.; Jute Butts, 2⅛c.@2⅛c., currency, ₩ lb.

METALS—Copper has been steady, but less active; sales, 100,000 lbs. Ingot at 34½c.@35c., and 50 tons English at 30c....Iron has been generally slow of sale, on, however, a firm basis as to values; sales, 200 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, including Glengarnock at $58, Eglinton at $56, Gartsherrie at $60, and Coltness at $62 50@$65; 300 tons No. 2 American Pig, on private terms, quoted at $45@$48, and No. 1 at $48@$50; new American Rails at $80@$83; old Rails at $57@$58; new English at $70, gold; Wrought Scraps at $57 50@$60....Lead dull, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 50, gold, ₩ 100 lbs....Spelter quiet at 7¼c., gold, for Silesian....Pig-tin firm, but inactive, at 32c.@32½c., gold, for Straits, and 31½c.@32c., gold, for English. Tin Plates steady in price on a comparatively good demand; sales, 1,500 boxes Charcoal at $12; 500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10 75; 1,000 boxes Coke at $10 50, gold, ₩ box. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 87½@$12 25; Charcoal Terne, $10 50@$11; Coke, $10 25@$10 75, and Coke Terne, $8 75@$9 75, gold, ₩ box....Nothing new in Zinc.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted steady, but has been without activity. Sales, 125 hhds. New Crop Cienfuegos at 35c., and small lots of New-Orleans at 72c.@75c. New-Orleans quoted at from 60c.@75c.; New Crop Cuba at 30c.@45c.; Old Crop Porto Rico at 33c.@55c.; very choice New do., 65c.; English Islands, 28c.@40c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very dull since our last, with Strained quoted about steady on the basis of $3 65; sales, 150 bbls. at the quoted rate, and 300 bbls. No. 1 at $4 12½ ₩ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at old figures....Spirits Turpentine in light request, with merchantable quoted at the close at 64c.@64½c.; sales early, 150 bbls. at 65c.; also, 100 bbls. New-York pkgs., part at 66c., and a cargo at Wilmington on private terms.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in quite moderate request at about previous quotations; 700 bbls. new Northern sold at New-Bedford for manufacturing on private terms. Crude Sperm steady, but inactive; sales at New-Bedford, 200 bbls. to manufacturers on private terms. Manufactured Whale and Sperm in rather slack request at old figures. Linseed in fair jobbing demand, and quoted at 97c.@98c., in casks and bbls. Lard-oil firm and wanted. Cotton-seed and Menhaden quiet, but held with a fair show of confidence. Other kinds dull. We quote: Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 73c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 57½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 72½; Bleached at $1 75@$1 77½; prime Winter Lard-oil at 70c.@72½c.; Red-oil, 48c.; Saponified, 52c.@53c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 97c.@98c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 20@$1 32½, in casks; Menhaden at 60c.@62c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 43c.@44c.; Yellow and White at 48c.@60c. ₩ gallon. Palm-oil at 9c. ₩ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull since our last, but quoted steady at 8½c....Refined, quiet at 18¼c. here, and 17¾c. at Philadelphia, early deliveries. Sales at Philadelphia, 4,000 bbls., April delivery, at 18⅛c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in quite moderate request, yet quoted about steady for early deliveries. Sales, 300 bbls. new Western Mess at $16; 1,000 bbls. Western prime Mess at $14 62½@$15, for wood and iron-bound pkgs.; 100 bbls. extra prime, at $12 25. For forward delivery, sales were made of 1,250 bbls. Western Mess, May options, at $15 95@$16, showing rather more firmness. ....Dressed Hogs in less demand at from 6¾c.@7⅛c. for City, and 6½c.@7⅛c. for Western....Cut-meats have been very quiet, since our last, and prices have been somewhat irregular. Sales, 185 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15 to 16 lbs., part at 11¾c.; 2,100 Pickled Hams, in bulk, 11c.@11¼c.; 1,100 Pickled Shoulders at 6¾c.@6⅞c.; 20 boxes Rib Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9⅛c.@9⅝c.; 50 boxes do., heavy averages, 7¾c.@8c.; 16,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 8¾c.@9⅛c.; 250 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 6 3-16c.@6¼c.; 500 boxes do., April, at 6¼c.; and 200 boxes do., March delivery, at Chicago, on private terms....Bacon has been in rather slack demand, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers. Sales, 250 boxes Short Clear at 8⅛c.; 40 boxes Long Clear at 7¾c.; 2,000 boxes do., March, at 7¾c.@8c., and 1,000 boxes Long and Short Clear, March and April, on private terms. And, for Chicago delivery, 500 boxes Short Clear, April, on private terms, and 500 boxes Long Clear, early, at 7¼c. ....Lard has been moderately sought after, for early delivery, at a shade easier figures. Sales, 1,100 tcs. Western Steam at 8⅛c.@8 9-16c., chiefly at 8½c.; 50 tcs. Western Kettle at 8⅝c.; 160 tcs. City Steam at 8⅛c., and 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 8c....For forward delivery, there has been a limited inquiry noted, and prices have been quoted a trifle lower; sales, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, March options, at 8⅛c.@8 17-32c.; 750 tcs. do., April, part at 8⅝c.; 250 tcs. do., May, at 8 15-16c....Beef has been dull and quoted weak; sales, 90 bbls. within our revised range. We quote at from $9@$11 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $18 50@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$31 for Extra India Mess....Beef Hams in moderate request within the range of $25@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands; sales, 100 bbls. prime Western at $32....Butter and Cheese have been held with confidence, on a fair business in the better grades of stock; choice to fancy grades of Butter scarce and much wanted for distribution.

SEEDS—There has been a livelier business reported in Clover, at rather steadier rates; 1,350 bags sold, in lots, at 8¼c.@8⅝c. for fair to prime, chiefly at 8½c. for good average samples....Flax and Timothy quiet, and somewhat irregular....Calcutta Linseed quiet, no further sales having transpired. We quote: Clover, 8¼c.@9c. ₩ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 30; Timothy, $3 50@$4, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 65@$2 70, gold, ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in very moderate request since our last, with Castile at 9½c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¼c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—There has been rather more animation noted in the line of raw Sugars on a steady basis as to values. The inquiry from refiners has been moderate, and on trade account a more satisfactory demand has been reported. Sales, since our last, 1,464 hhds., 548 bags, and 990 baskets, including 495 hhds. prime refining Porto Rico at 8⅛c.; 19 hhds. Porto Rico, to the trade, at 9c.; 681 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@9⅝c.; 91 hhds. Demerara at 10½c.@10⅝c., chiefly at 10⅛c.; 178 hhds. Martinique at 8c.; 548 bags Para at 8c., and 990 baskets Java at 9½c. ₩ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; prime do., 8⅝c.; No. 12 Box, Clayed stock, 9⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 9⅛c.@9⅝c. Refined in request and steady, with Hards quoted at 11⅛c.@11¾c.; A's, 10½c.@10⅝c., and Yellows at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Firm, on a moderate trade; 107,000 lbs. good to prime sold at 8⅛c.@8⅛c. At Stearine, 50 tcs. sold from dock at 9c. And of Grease, 30 tcs. Yellow, at 7c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—There has been a very limited inquiry noted, though prices have favored buyers. Sales, 214 half-chests Green, and 2,900 half-chests Japan, on private terms.

TOBACCO—An improved demand has been reported for Kentucky, mostly for shipment, at steady rates; 400 hhds. were taken for export, at 7½c.@14c. ₩ lb. A moderate business has been transacted in Seed Leaf at uniform quotations; sales, 400 cases 1871, Connecticut and Massachusetts, at 35c.@65c.; 50 cases Ohio, and 50 cases Wisconsin, on private terms; 100 cases 1870, Sunnries, at 9c.@11c. Of Havana, further sales of 200 bales were made, at 95c.@$1 10 ₩ lb. Manufactured in fair demand at previous rates.

WHISKY—Declined to 91c.; sales, 450 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The arrivals within a day or two having slightly increased the supply of tonnage, the chartering movement has been somewhat brisker, and at comparatively firm rates, vessels for the Petroleum trade having been in most urgent request. In the way of berth freights the business has been on a restricted scale, with rates quoted about as before, room having been offered with reserve....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 1,450 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₩ lb.; 500 tcs. Lard and 1,850 boxes Bacon at 40s. ₩ ton; 16,000 bushels Grain (relet room) at 6¾d.@7d. ₩ bushel. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₩ bbl....For Bristol, a British brig, 275 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₩ bbl.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, 224 tons, with about 1,600 bbls. Naphtha, from Baltimore, at 10s. to the United Kingdom, or 10s. 6d. to Havre or Antwerp; a British brig, 301 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 9d. to the United Kingdom, with 6d. off, if direct....For the Continent, a British bark, 561 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,060 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 7s.; a Norwegian bark, 680 tons, with about 4,400 bbls. do., from do., at 7s. 3d.; a British ship, 884 tons, with about 5,700 bbls. do., at 6s. 3d.; an American bark, 537 tons, with about 3,600 bbls. do., from do., and a Norwegian bark, 683 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. do., from do., rumored, without reliable particulars....For Antwerp, by steam, 50 tons Wet-salted Buffalo Hides, at 37s. 6d.; 17 tons Dry do., at 1c. ₩ lb.; also a British ship, 1,050 tons, with about 6,900 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. for Crude, or 6s. 3d. for Refined, privileges extending to Bremen....For Hamburg, a German bark, 456 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For Stettin, a German bark, 415 tons, with a full cargo of Provisions, at 45s. ₩ ton....For a Baltic port direct, a Norwegian bark, 452 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. ₩ bbl....For a Swedish port direct, a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 8s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Gibraltar, 1,000 cases Petroleum at 35c....For Odessa, an Italian bark, 459 tons, hence, with general cargo, at £1,450 and a gratuity....Two or three other Petroleum charters were rumored, but without reliable details....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 248 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, reported at about $1 62½ ₩ bbl....For Montevideo and orders, a British bark, 294 tons, with Lumber, reported at $25....For Jamaica, a British brig, 250 tons, hence, with Coal, at $4 50. ....For St. Thomas, an American brig, 280 tons, hence, with Coal, at $4 ₩ ton....For the north side of Cuba and back, a brig, 241 tons, at $7....For Portland, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $11....For Kennebunk, two schooners, with Oak Timber, from James River, at $6 50....For New-York, an American brig, 287 tons, with Sugar, in boxes, reported from Havana at $1 25; a British brig, 298 tons, with do., from do., at $1 12½; another, 275 tons, with do., from do., at $1 30; another, 399 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., from do., at $4 50; and an American brig, 435 tons, with do., from Matanzas, at $5 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, March 11.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were only 2 cars, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,618 head, or 154 cars, against 91 cars for the same time last week. There were no reported arrivals, the telegraph wires being down. The market was slow at ¼c. advance on last week's closing prices. Although there was a full attendance of home and Eastern buyers, but little business was done on account of the scarcity of cars for shipping. Owners are holding stock ¼c. above buyers' ideas. About 700 head were disposed of. Sales of 229 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,080 lbs. to 1,345 lbs., at $5 25@$6 25; 118 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,025 lbs. to 1,370 lbs., at $5 25@$6 40; 17 head Michigan Steers, averaging 997 lbs., at $5; 17 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,073 lbs., at $5 12½; 32 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,209 lbs., at $4 90; 118 Cherokee Steers, averaging 1,068 lbs., at $5 25; 35 Texan Steers, averaging 1,161 lbs., at $5 37½; 18 head Ohio Cows and Heifers, averaging 1,137 lbs., at $4 65; 20 head Texas Steers and Oxen, averaging 1,445 lbs., at $5 75; 16 head Missouri Oxen, averaging 1,324 lbs., at $5 37½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 6,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 12,200 head, against 3,000 head for the same time last week; the market has not yet fairly opened. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 3,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,580 head, against 8,000 (head for the same time last week; the market is slow on account of the scarcity of cars for shipping; sales of 2,200 head Illinois Hogs, averaging 200 lbs., at $5 15@$5 40.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 11.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 442 head; the stock was chiefly Milch Cows and Veal Calves; market inactive and prices unchanged; sales, choice, $10 75@$11; extra, $9 75@$10 25; first quality, $9 25@$9 25; second quality, $8@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,018 head; the prices on the few lots offered remain as last noticed; sales in lots, at $3@$4 75 each; extra, $5 50@$7.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 11.—Cotton—Supply fair; demand moderate; Good Ordinary, 17c.; Low Middling, 18½c.; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 8,424 bales; gross, 8,500 bales; exports to the Continent, 545 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 2,500 bales; stock, 195,295 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 11.—Cotton easier; Middling, 19c.; Low Middling, 18⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 17⅛c.@17⅛c.; Ordinary, 16⅛c.@17c.; net receipts, 1,146 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 38,223 bales.

MOBILE, March 11.—Cotton weak and irregular; Middling, 18⅛c.; Low Middling, 18c.; Good Ordinary, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 465 bales; exports coastwise, 229 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 42,088 bales.

GALVESTON, March 11.—Cotton weak; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 1,874 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,016 bales; coastwise, 730 bales; sales, 950 bales; stock, 70,617 bales.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 21¾@$1 22, cash; $1 2¾, seller April; No. 3 Spring, $1 10¼@$1 10½; Rejected, 93c.@95c.; No. 1 Spring nominal. Corn steady at 32½c.@32¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 32¼c.@32½c., seller April; 37½c., seller June; Rejected, 28¼c.@29c. Oats steady at 28¼c.@27c., cash; 30¼c., seller May. Rye firm and scarce at 68c. for No. 2. Barley steady at 72½c.@73¼c. for No. 2 Fall; 55c.@62c. for No. 3. Provisions quiet. Pork a shade firmer; quotable at $14 25@$14 30, spot; sales at $14 40, seller April; $14 70 seller May. Lard quiet and unchanged at 8c., cash. Bulk Meats in good demand; sales of Shoulders, buyer May, at 5¾c., seller April, 5¼c.; seller June, 5½c.; all loose; Long and Short Clear Middles, packed, 7¼c. Hams in pickle sold at 9¼c. for 19 lbs. average. Dressed Hogs steady at $5 50@$5 60 for shipping. Whisky dull and nominal; 86c. bid, 86½c. asked. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour; 9,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 11—Flour dull and unchanged; sales of Superfine Winter at $5@$5 50; Extra Winter, $5 75@$6 25. Wheat—Spring steady for Soft at $1 38; Fall dull and market unsettled; prices lower, only sample lots sold; accurate quotations cannot be given. Corn firm at 3½c. for No. 2 Mixed, at east side, on track; 33c.@33½c. in Elevator. Oats easier at 26c.@26½c. for No. 2 at east side, on track; 27½c. in Elevator. Barley—No. 2 Spring quiet at 70c. Rye firm at 67c. for No. 2. Whisky easier at 87½c.@88c. Pork firm and in good demand at $15@$15 25. Dry-salted Meats steady and inactive; sales of Clear Sides at St. Joseph at 7¼c., seller April; do. at Pekin, Ill., 7¼c., buyer March. Bacon firm at 6¾c. for Shoulders, 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard nominal. Hogs lower at $4 35@$4 90. Cattle steady at $2@$4 25 for Texan, $2 25@$4 25 for Native Cows and Heifers, $3 50@$5 87½ for medium to choice Beeves. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, and 1,000 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Cotton dull and weak; Low Middling, 19c. Flour dull and market favors buyers; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 25; do. Family, $8 75@$11; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$6 50; do. Extra, $7 75@$10 25; do. Family, $10 25@$12; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$8 25; do. Family, $8 75@$10 25. Wheat dull; good to prime Red, $1 90@$2; common to fair do., $1 60@$1 80; Western Red, $1 65@$1 80. Corn active for Southern; White Southern, 63c.@64c.; Yellow do., 58c.@59c.; Mixed Western dull at 58½c. Oats firmer; Western Mixed, 48c. Rye unchanged and dull. Hay firmer at $25@$30. Provisions dull and weaker. Mess Pork steady; sales, 100 bbls. at $16 25. Bulk Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c., in round lots, ¼c. higher in jobbing trade. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@9c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@16c. Lard—None offering; 8½c. Western Butter in improved demand; good to choice, 25c.@30c. Whisky nominal at 90½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat firm; sales, a small lot Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 80; 2,000 bushels Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 50; 700 bushels White Canada at $1 80; quoted Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 60; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 50; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 68; White Canada, $1 75@$1 93; White Michigan, $1 80@$2. Corn dull; sales, 2,200 bushels in store, at 51c.; 3,000 bushels No. 2, on track, at 51c. Oats quiet; sales, 700 bushels Western, on track, at 42c. Rye—Sales nominal at 85c. Barley steady; sales, 3,500 bushels Western, (per sample,) on track, at 87c.; held, Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State, 80c.@85c.; four-rowed State, 95. Barley-malt quiet; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. The balance of the market is unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—Flour in fair demand for shipping grades; sales of Family Extras at $7 50; A No. 1, $8; Fancy, $9 25. Wheat firm at $1 70@$1 80 for Red and Amber on arrival. Corn active at 50c. for Mixed; 52c. for White, both in new burlaps; dealers paying 40c.@42c. on arrival. Oats steady at 32c.@33c. for bulk, on arrival; 42c. for Sacked, on orders. Rye easy at 80c., on arrival. Pork—Sales at $15 50; generally held at $15 50@$16. Bacon firm and in good demand at 6¾c. for Shoulders, 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9c. for Clear Sides, packed. Hams firm at 12½c. for plain; 13c.@13½c. for Sugar-cured, packed. Bulk Meats firm at 5¼c.@5½c. for Shoulders; 7¼c.@7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides; Hams, 10c., all loose; ¾c. higher for packed. Lard firm at 8½c.@8¾c. for choice Leaf, in tierces; 9¼c.@9¾c. in kegs; Steam held at 8c.; order lots, ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky firm but lower at 84c.@85c.

OSWEGO, March 11.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales, 1 car Amber Winter at $1 90; 1 car White Michigan at $2. Corn dull; sales, 1 car at 60c. Barley unchanged; Bay Quinte held at $1 10. Corn-meal—$1 30 for Bolted; $1 25 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $22, ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 80c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Flour firm at $7 75@$8. Wheat quiet at $1 70@$1 72. Corn steady at 39c.@40c. Oats quiet at 30c.@39c. Rye and Barley unchanged. Butter firm and in fair demand. Provisions steady and in good demand. Pork steady at $15. Lard firm at 8c. for Steam; sales of Country Steam at 7¾c.; Kettle, 8½. Bulk Meats steady at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Whisky quiet but firm at 84c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Petroleum weak; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 18c. Flour very dull and flat; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 75; Spring Extra Family, $7 75@$8 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $8 75@$9 50. Wheat active for choice; other grades quiet and weak; Red, $1 87@$1 95; Amber, $2. Rye steady at 80c. Corn steady; Yellow, 59c.; White, 65c. Oats unchanged. Barley unchanged. Provisions active. Mess Pork, $15 50@$15 75. Whisky, 90c.

TOLEDO, March 11.—Flour dull and lower. Wheat dull and lower; sales of Amber Michigan, seller April, at $1 71@$1 72; seller May, $1 74. Corn dull and lower at 39½c. for High Mixed; 37½c. for no grade. Oats dull and nothing doing. Clover-seeds held at $4 80@$4 90; no sales. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—11,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 Oats.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 28¾; No. 2, $1 22. Oats steady at 28½c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 34c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 66½c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at 74c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, and 24,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, and 2,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, March 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower at $1 94½ for Extra; $1 87 for No. 1 White; $1 69 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 42c. Oats dull and lower, at 35c.@35½c. for No. 1. Clover-seed sold at $5 15@$5 20. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, and 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,500 bushels Wheat, and 4,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain dull and weak; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 70; No. 2 do., $1 65. Corn—Sales of High Mixed at 46c.; Low Mixed, 45c. Oats sold at 41c. for No. 1; 38c. for No. 2. Petroleum dull, and ½c. lower; sales of car lots at 15½c.; small lots 3c.@4c. higher; legal test Ohio Oil, 24c.@24½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—Nothing doing in Wheat or Rye. Corn steady; sales, one car Round Yellow at 70c.; four-rowed Barley in good demand; sales, one car No. 2 Chicago at $1; 10,000 bushels Bay Quinte, in store, on private terms. Oats quiet at 49c.@50c. for mixed Western and White State.

MEMPHIS, March 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn active and higher at 58c.@57c. Oats quiet at 46c.@48c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged at 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c.@8c. for Sides. Lard unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 11—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92¼ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¼; New 5s, 90¼. Erie Railway Shares, 52.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 51⅛.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000. Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

FRANKFORT, March 11—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 95¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, March 11—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat and irregular. Middling Upland, 9⅛d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, at 9⅛d.; from the same ports, March and April, at 9⅛d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 24,000 quarters, including 14,000 American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Provisions—Bacon, 38s. 6d ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut; Lard, 39s. 9d. ₩ cwt.; Pork, 57s. ₩ cwt. for new Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed with a downward tendency; the sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; of the sales, 5,000 bales were American. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull and prices are lower, especially for Yarns. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 16,000 quarters, including 11,000 American. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 16¼d. ₩ gallon.

Evening.—Bacon opened at 37s. 9d. and closed at 38s. ₩ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Spirits Turpentine, 45s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, March 11—Evening.—Linseed Oil, £33 ₩ ton.

Proceedings of Benevolent Societies on Sunday Declared Valid.

A question of unusual importance to benevolent or other similar societies accustomed to hold meetings and transact business on Sunday was yesterday argued and decided in the Supreme Court, General Term. The suit was brought on behalf of Matthew Corrigan against the Young Men's Father Matthew United Benevolent Total Abstinence Benefit Society, Branch No. 1 of New-York. Corrigan, on his behalf, claimed that he had been improperly expelled, or rather not expelled at all—because the action of the society or trial, at which they claim to have expelled him, took place on Sunday, and was, therefore, illegal and void. He, therefore, applied through his counsel for a writ of mandamus to compel the society to recognize him as a member in good standing, and extend to him all the benefits resulting therefrom under its constitution and by-laws. The case was argued before Judge Barrett, at Chambers, of the Supreme Court, and decided adversely to the plaintiff. From this decision the appeal argued yesterday was taken to the General Term. The only question argued was, that as to the validity of a trial and expulsion by the society on Sunday.

On this point Mr. Mathew P. Breen, of Breen & Spellisey, counsel for Corrigan, argued that, by the act of 1848 for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, &c., societies, in conformity with which this society was incorporated, no authority is given such societies to transact business on Sundays; but, on the contrary, it is declared that all their rules and regulations of government, &c., must be subservient to the laws of the State and the United States.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer argued at length in opposition, contending for the legality of the society's proceedings, and quoting as an authority the words of Scripture: "Which of you, having his ox or his ass fall into a pit, will he not straightway pull him out on the Sabbath day?" The Court decided in favor of the society, holding that plaintiff's trial on Sunday before the society was legal. On another point, however, not raised on the argument—the fact that it appeared on the record that the plaintiff was expelled by default—Judge Davis announced that the Court would reserve its decision, as there was a doubt as to the right to expel a corporator by default. The fact that nearly all the societies of this class have heretofore been accustomed to transact their business on Sunday will make this decision one of importance to them.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Adjournment of Part II.—Murderers in the Tombs to be Tried Next Week.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland was joined by Recorder Hackett, who was to have presided over Part II. On the opening of court Assistant District Attorney Russell, referring to the second part of the court, which had been ordered, said that it had been adjourned, a week ago, by Recorder Hackett until yesterday, in consequence of no room having been provided to hold court in. The officials in the District-Attorney's office had not yet received any intimation that a room had been provided, and he believed that nothing had been done in the matter. However, he could not see that any imminent necessity existed for holding a second part of the court, there being fewer prisoners in the City Prison at present than had been the case at any time for a period of years, and one part of the court being sufficient, in his opinion, to dispose of nearly all the cases for trial. But while there was no necessity for holding a second part of the court, it was of great public interest that the prisoners charged with homicide, at present confined in the Tombs, should be brought to speedy trial. Those belonging to the Court of General Sessions—Heggi, Sharkey, and Rosenzweig—would be tried next week by Mr. Rollins and himself; and as Mr. Phelps and Mr. Lyons would be engaged in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, no prosecuting officer would be disengaged to conduct a second part. Considering the great public necessity of bringing those prisoners to a speedy trial, and the present condition of the City Prison, Mr. Russell and his associates had come to the conclusion that it would be more in the interest of justice not to hold a second term. He therefore moved that the jurors summoned to attend that day for Part II. be discharged. Judge Sutherland said that he entirely concurred in Mr. Russell's views, and the jurors were accordingly discharged by the Recorder. In the case of Patrick Leary, indicted for manslaughter in killing his wife, Sarah Leary, by striking her with a saw on the head, at his residence, No. 628 East Ninth-street, on the 30th of September last, counsel moved that he be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum. The prisoner had been committed to the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum on the 10th of September, on the recommendation of Dr. Downes, No. 123 Bleecker-street, in consultation with Dr. Dorn, No. 138 Bleecker-street. Two weeks after, he was allowed to leave the institution, and was only a few days home when he committed the crime charged, in presence of his daughter. At the inquest on Mrs. Leary the jury found that the prisoner was insane when he committed the act. Judge Sutherland heard the testimony of the doctors who committed the prisoner, and that of his daughter, all of whom considered prisoner insane. Dr. Nealis, of the City Prison, testified that he attended the prisoner for rheumatism since the murder, and thought him perfectly sound in mind; he never discovered anything in his manner or conversation to denote insanity, his answers being perfectly rational. The prisoner was remanded for examination by experts in lunacy.

Francis Brady, indicted for stealing a watch, the property of Michael Larkin, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for four years and six months. John Brady, charged with snatching a wallet containing $46, the property of Mrs. Leah E. Waterbury, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years and six months. David Townsend pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months. Owen Clark, charged with stabbing Thomas Reynolds in the face, was tried and acquitted. John O'Connor and Charles Hessler, charged with burglary, on the premises of Browne, Nevin & Hall, in Centre-street, were acquitted. John Murphy, who on Monday pleaded guilty to an assault on Martin Miller and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary, was again brought up, charged with firing a pistol at Michael Green, No. 514 East Sixteenth-street, on the 26th February. He was found guilty and sent to State Prison for seven years. Joseph Puller, charged with embezzlement, was acquitted.

The court then adjourned.

More Murder Trials.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the case of Charles Cordes, charged with the murder of one Dolan, was set down for trial to-day. The Assistant District-Attorney proposed to try Robert Bleakely, charged with the murder of his neice, immediately after the conclusion of the Cordes trial. To this Bleakely's counsel objected, alleging that there were a number of other cases prepared for trial in which the question of insanity did not occur; these should be tried first, and leave him time to prepare his case. The District-Attorney allowed the case to stand over.

Coroner's Cases.

On the evening of Feb. 14, Meyer Cohen, aged twenty-two years, son of Mr. J. Cohen, Superintendent of the Jewish Orphan Asylum, corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue, alighted from the front platform of car No. 130 of the Third-avenue line, in front of his father's residence, without having asked the driver to stop. He slipped and fell under the wheels, which crushed both of his legs. He died in the Mount Sinai Hospital on March 8. Yesterday Coroner Kessler held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict recommending the Common Council to pass an ordinance compelling railroad companies to place guards on the front platforms of their cars for the protection of passengers.

The Coroner's office was notified yesterday that Wm. Andrews, No. 43 Sullivan-street, who was crushed between an express wagon and a truck at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, on the 5th inst., had died in Bellevue Hospital from the injuries he received.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on March 17, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 278 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each, and 59 mortgage bonds of Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to

THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 12, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo *Shawmut*, and can be seen at Pier No. 14 East River. Immediately after, within their store, fresh Valencia, Palermo, and Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo *Ismalita*, and can be seen on Pier No. 20 North River. Also, 300 cases Valencia Oranges ex *Adriatic*.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAMS, HARRIS & CO., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at the sales-rooms No. 391 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on the 17th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of furs, parasols, straw goods, caps, &c., &c., &c., composing the stock in trade of the aforesaid bankrupts.

ISAAC F. BISSELL, Assignee, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court.—I will expose for sale, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, March 13, 1873, at the foot of 106th-st., East River, about 200 tons of Fail's Patent Fertilizer. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff. THOMAS J. CUMMINS, Deputy Sheriff.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

VALUABLE HOTEL TO LET, AT FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—To a party who understands keeping a first-class hotel, and who has the means to furnish it, a rare chance will be given, and low rent. There is a pressing need of a good hotel in the place, and a good class of permanent boarders can be obtained, and the house can be filled during the Summer with City boarders, if desired. The hotel is supplied with water, bath-room, and closets, and is in easy walking distance from depot and ferry to Newburg. Size, 38x90 feet; forty sleeping-rooms, parlors, dining-room, office, billiard-room, ball-room, &c. Any reasonable assistance will be given to a person of the right kind, and who can give good references.

Inquire of
JAMES MACKIN,
State Legislature, Albany.
JOHN B. SEAMAN, or
WALTER BRETT,
Fishkill, on Hudson.

A GERMAN WOULD LIKE TO ENTER into an engagement with a responsible party conducting a legitimate business by which he would become a junior partner of the firm, by placing $5,000 as capital; he is thirty-five years of age; three and a half years in this country, and has been employed by one firm during that time. Address P. S. W., Station A.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $30,000 CASH, to increase capital in one of the best located and well-established lumber-yards, now doing a good business in New-York City; with above amount could be largely increased. Principals only treated with; answers addressed to G. E., Box No. 143 *Times* Office for four days.

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE WEST would like a situation with a first-class New-York house, with chance to invest capital when thoroughly acquainted with the business; has been three years in the hardware trade, and can give good references. Address N. B. SHELDON, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—LONG ESTABLISHED MANufactory for dress, cloak, and mantilla trimmings; first-class custom; splendid chance for an active business man. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.,
OFFER DECIDED NOVELTIES IN
ECRU, CLUNY,
COLORED YAK,
BLONDE, AND SPANISH
LACES.
INFANTS' CAPS, HAMBURG TRIMMINGS, BANDS, JACQUERED BANDS, NIGHT-DRESS TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Dress-makers supplied.

OPENING WEEK.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st. Lasts until SATURDAY. The "MAGIC COSTUME" creates a perfect furore of applause. IMPORTED NOVELTIES. SUPERB TOILETS. Everything New. Patterns with Cloth Models now ready. Subscribe now for SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR, just out, $1 a year. Premium of $1 worth of patterns free to each subscriber. BEST FASHIONS magazine in the WORLD.

A. BURDETTE SMITH, 914 Broadway, New-York, Post-office Box No. 5,055.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—FIRST DISTRICT.—ERNEST HEYE, assignee of the estate of FRANCIS A. HIRSCH, plaintiff, against FRANCIS A. HIRSCH, GEORGE KREITZ, and others, defendants. To the creditors of the late firm of F. A. Hirsch, and to all attorneys who have been employed by the above-named plaintiff, as assignee of said firm: I, Charles A. Jackson, referee, hereby give notice that an interlocutory judgment was, on the 14th day of February, 1873, made and entered in the above-entitled action, whereby it was referred to me, among other things, to take proof of all claims of the creditors of the late firm of F. A. Hirsch, interested in the assignment for the benefit of creditors, executed by the said Francis A. Hirsch to said plaintiff on or about the 5th day of January, 1867, A. D., and to take proof of the claims of all attorneys who have been employed by the said plaintiff to collect claims which passed to him under said assignment. Notice is hereby given that the general objects of the reference ordered to me by the said judgment order are, and I am thereby directed, to take proof of all claims of the said creditors and attorneys, to take and state an account of the amount due to said creditors upon their respective claims, upon the 14th day of February, 1873, and to take, state, and pass the accounts of the plaintiff as assignee under the said assignment.

Notice is also hereby given that it is, by the said interlocutory judgment, ordered and adjudged that such of said creditors and attorneys as shall not, within a time limited by me, or within such further time as may be allowed by this Court or by me, for that purpose, present to me and prove their claims, shall be excluded from any dividends out of the assigned estate remaining in the hands of the plaintiff as assignee, and shall be excluded from the benefit of the decree to be entered in this action, and shall be forever barred from demanding or recovering their claims from the plaintiff, as such assignee or individually, or of, from, or out of the said assigned estate.

All the creditors of said Francis A. Hirsch, and all attorneys who have been employed by the plaintiff as assignee of said firm, are hereby notified to come in and prove their respective demands before me, the said referee, at my office, No. 38 Pine-street, after the 1st of May, or at No. 54 William-street before the 1st of May next, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May, 1873, the day limited by me, on or before which all claims are to be presented.

Notice is further hereby given that the said referee will proceed to a hearing of the matters referred to me by said judgment order, at my said office, No. 38 Pine-street, on the 16th day of May, 1873, at 12 o'clock, M., and that, at such hearing, any party in interest may contest any claims presented to me, and may object to any matter in the accounts to be rendered by said assignee.—Dated New-York, February 27, 1873, A. D.

CHARLES A. JACKSON,
Referee,
No. 38 Pine-street,
or No. 54 William-street, N. Y.

B. ROELKER, Attorney for Plaintiff,
Nos. 55 and 57 Pine-street, N. Y.

N. B.—Creditors and attorneys are requested to make up and present their claims in such form as to show the dates and items of all debits and credits, the amount due on the 14th day of February, 1873, A. D., the interest claimed, and periods for which it is computed, and also to verify the correctness of their claims by affidavit, made before any officer authorized to take affidavits in the State of New-York, or before a Consul of the United States, if creditors reside out of the United States of America.

B. ROELKER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 55 Pine-street, N. Y.

mh12-1aw6wW*

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE State of New-York, County of New-York.—HENRY SEGGERMANN, plaintiff, against JOHN DAY and JOSHUA WHITNEY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said County, to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

mh12-1aw6wW*

AVERY, PEREZ J., ET AL.—SUPREME Court—County of Kings.—CHARLES E. APPLEBY, plaintiff, against PEREZ J. AVERY and Almira, his wife, Samuel Churchill, Arthur W. Austin, and Paschal W. Turney, executors of the last will and testament of Samuel D. Bradford, deceased, Virgil de Escoriaza, John O. Whitehouse, and Edward A. Pierce, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 9, 1873.

J. B. VARNUM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, in said county, in the State of New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1873.

J. B. VARNUM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f5-1aw6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK ACKERLEE, plaintiff, against HENRY SPINDLER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred dollars, with interest from the 10th day of February, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 10, 1873.

GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 212 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1873.

GEORGE F. MARTENS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

f26-1aw6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ASHILLE KLEINE, plaintiff, against CLEMENTINA KLEINE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 124 Bowery, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 19, 1873.

CHARLES FRASER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

f20-1aw6wW*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HARDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robt. H. Corbett, Esq., No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1872.

ELIZABETH HARDEN, Administratrix.
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, Administrator.

s18-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 327 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.

MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.

n20-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 33 West 17th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1872.

JOHN LAWRENCE, } Executors.
LEONARD JACOB, }

o16-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 90 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873.

SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC, Executor.

ja8-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE F. THOMAE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 32 East 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of September, 1872.

MARIA H. THOMAE.

s25-1aw6mW

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 12, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DER FREISCHUETZ—Mme. Pauline Lucca, Signor Vizzani.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinée at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MASKS AND FACES, &c.—Buckley and Sharpley's Minstrels.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We publish to-day another series of letters in reference to the Foster case. They are on both sides of the question, but the greater part of them demand the execution of FOSTER—and, so far, they doubtless fairly represent the drift of public opinion. The letter signed "B." is a very powerful argument against a commutation of FOSTER'S sentence—and consequently we suppose the friends of FOSTER will not republish it as an advertisement in the evening papers, as we observe they do all important letters in his favor. We must say that it does not look well to see editorial remarks, or letters, on this case advertised far and wide. It has been stated that Mrs. PUTNAM received $15,000 for writing a letter to the Governor in FOSTER'S favor. We have tried to ascertain the truth of this story, and, to say the least, it does not appear to us to be disproved. If money is being used in this case, it will not help FOSTER—it ought not to do so. The Governor has a difficult problem to decide, but he has access to good sources of advice, and he ought to follow the strict path of duty without reference to appeals on one side or the other. If the arguments in "B.'s" letter are sound, what becomes of Mr. EVARTS' reasoning? We all know that lawyers, like doctors, can disagree, but they ought not to be quite so much at variance in the interpretation of a statute upon which so many decisions have been given. "B.," as it seems to us, gives very cogent grounds for his opinion that the sentence passed upon FOSTER should not be changed by the Governor.

Some additional statements in reference to Erie affairs will be found in our news columns. Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW threatens bravely, and repeats his assertion that he never received more than $5,000 for his invaluable services. What will the other side say to that? Mr. O'DOHERTY writes a letter, in which he handles "without gloves" some of the people connected with the Erie "revolution." That the stockholders have been swindled we have not the slightest doubt—the question is, who has swindled them? And how about that "restitution" of JAY GOULD, which the *Nation* and other funny papers regarded as an act of unexampled virtue? We say that was a swindle, too—*pace* the philosophers, dirty or clean.

The choice of United States Senator for Massachusetts, in place of Mr. WILSON, has doubtless fallen to Mr. BOUTWELL. The House of Representatives decided in his favor yesterday, and the Legislature, in joint committee, is expected to elect him to-day. It will be necessary for Gen. GRANT to appoint a successor to Mr. BOUTWELL as Secretary of the Treasury. Let us hope that a good choice will be made. Pray do not give us Mr. RICHARDSON.

A letter found its way into our columns yesterday, by inadvertence, reflecting upon the conduct of the "Chief of Police," and his "friend the Police Justice." We are assured that the assertions made in this letter are one and all unfounded, and that they proceed from a source known to be hostile to Mr. KELSO, simply because he has done his duty too well in some special cases. The letter in question, by a very unusual accident, was published without proper authority, and we cannot but regret its appearance.

The telegraphic report of Senator CARPENTER'S speech on the Caldwell case credits him with the expression of regret that Senator MORTON should have attacked CALDWELL, "with all the earnestness that he would attack a political opponent." The Senator from Wisconsin cannot learn too soon that a corrupt man within the party is infinitely more dangerous to its existence than a score of political opponents outside of it, and should be attacked with a degree of earnestness proportioned to the gravity of that fact. The Democratic Party is irretrievably ruined, because it allowed Tammany Hall to dictate its nominees, and visited the crimes of TWEED, even after their full disclosure, with half apologetic censure. Higher considerations apart, the Republican Party would do well to profit by the example.

As usual, in "off" years, the election in New-Hampshire is exceedingly close, and its result, in default of complete returns, doubtful. The Congressional districts have probably gone Democratic. As in 1871, there is presumed to be a failure to give either of the leading Gubernatorial candidates a majority over all, and consequently the choice of Governor will go to the Legislature. Unlike 1871, however, the Legislature is decidedly Republican, and the election of Gov. STRAW is considered certain. Owing to the execrable weather and a somewhat prevalent apathy, the Republican vote was light.

The GLADSTONE ministry has sustained an unexpected defeat in the first division on the Irish University bill. In a House numbering 571 members, the Opposition had a majority of 287, being three votes more than the Government. Considering that the full complement of the House of Commons is 658 members, the vote of last night was a large one, and may not improbably be challenged as a "no confidence" vote, and thus form the prelude to a dissolution and a general election.

The Progress of the Charter.

The State Senate displays a praiseworthy anxiety to make the new charter as perfect an instrument as a careful attention to the harmony of its principles and the correctness of its phraseology can render it. In the execution of this task it has certainly derived but little aid from the opposition Press. The charter has been criticised in these columns with a degree of minuteness and impartiality, in regard to which we are perfectly content to abide by the public verdict. The amendments of the Republican Committee, on which the bill now before the Legislature is based, were drawn up without any counsel or aid from us. We have criticised them, as well as their later modifications, with perfect freedom and independence. We know nothing about "rings," or "slates," or "conspiracies," concerning which several of our delightful contemporaries appear to have special information. We have asked for details of the dark plots which the charter is supposed to cover, without getting the slightest morsel of fact in return. When the time comes, we shall hold whoever is intrusted with the power of reconstructing the City Government responsible for the character of the men whom the charter brings into power. Meanwhile, we advocate precisely what the majority of this community desire—a clean sweep of the present office-holders, Tammany men and otherwise. The proposed charter at least places the exercise of the functions of their successors under proper safeguards; it allows, for the first time in our history, the citizens of New-York free access to the details of their Municipal business; and it provides effective remedies for the abuse of official trust in any department of the local Government.

The journals whose criticism of the charter is comprised in liberal abuse of an imaginary "Custom-house Ring" are as little agreed about the composition of the said "Ring" as they are about our own course in regard to this measure. One paper says our criticisms have been confined to clerical inaccuracies, avoiding the important principles of the charter, while another is unable to understand why we should be desirous of the success of the charter, while finding a score or so of very important blemishes in it. There may not be much necessity for replying to attacks which answer each other, but it may not be unseasonable to point out, once and for all, that our criticisms have touched every important principle, as well as nearly every administrative detail, of the bill. We have time and again repeated our conviction that the much debated twenty-fifth section might advantageously be amended. When the Tammany organs were howling about the restoration of the one-man power, which Tammany Hall itself refused to indorse, we stated our views as follows:

> "The Mayor should clearly have the initiative in appointment of executive officers, and the Board of Aldermen should occupy the position of our State and National Senates, by acting as a check upon the character of these appointments. Let the office of Mayor be invested with a dignity corresponding to that enjoyed by President or Governor, and let him appoint heads of departments *by and with the consent* of the local Senate."

After these same papers had come round, like the Committee of Seventy, to our view on this subject, we continued to express our preference for the natural solution of the question of the appointing power. We have differed only from the self-constituted exponents of Reform doctrine in declining to prefer the defeat of any charter whatever to the retention of the twenty-fifth section in its present form. The Assembly gave the initiative in appointments to the Board of Aldermen; the Senate may take the same view of the matter. For the results of local government under any such system, we refuse to take the slightest responsibility. It is for those who pass this clause in its present form to stand or fall by the success of the experiment. As we have before remarked, we don't believe that there exists in the Board of Aldermen fit material for the composition of a corrupt Ring. Public opinion, properly expressed, can force good appointments under either system; and without the vigilant exercise of public opinion, the most perfect charter that could be devised will not give us either an honest or an efficient local Government. The papers that talk about getting along very well with the present officials, merely show that they are serving the remnants of the most corrupt Ring known in the history of any city, under a weak affectation of concern for the public welfare.

Among other important objections which we have made to the charter, some have already been removed by amendments in the Assembly. Others, such as the limitation of the auditing power of the Controller; the undue concentration of power in the Department of Public Works; the excessive powers confided to the Corporation Counsel; the failure to provide against sectarian grants of the Excise Fund, and the dangerous discretion given to the Board of Street Opening, still form part of the bill before the Senate. We trust that the Upper House of the Legislature will remove these and other minor defects of the charter. We trust it will also refuse to play into the hands of the office-holders' lobby, and its newspaper supporters, by delaying a report upon the charter so long that its ultimate passage will be endangered. There is a grave responsibility attaching to the defeat of a measure which contains so many excellent features, and there is a no less undeniable responsibility attaching to its passage. The Republicans have undertaken the task of giving us a reformed City Government, and they cannot shirk it by standing still. Let the charter be as frankly amended as it has been fully discussed, and the Republican Party will earn a lasting claim on the gratitude of the people of this City. Public opinion may be trusted to see that, once passed, the charter is honestly executed.

Obscene Literature.

The attempt to suppress obscene literature and advertisements is likely to be successful, now that it is backed up by a Congressional law. Already the New-York *Herald* has been obliged to weed out its infamous advertisements—advertisements which have brought ruin to the souls and bodies of countless human beings. Yesterday its disgusting "medical" notices were all compressed into the smallest compass, and yet we trust the law will be found sufficient to reach the journal which continues to publish them. The most horrible facts have been brought to our knowledge in reference to these advertisements, and others like them which appear in the *Sunday Mercury* and a few journals of similar character. It appears that lists of pupils in ladies' and boys' schools are obtained, under false pretenses, and then disgusting circulars are forwarded to these pupils by the manufacturers of obscene books. Mr. COMSTOCK has been working hard to bring some of the offenders to justice, and he has seized about ten tons of the most loathsome printed matter ever yet sent into the world to do the devil's work. The trouble is that he cannot bring the publishers and printers of these infernal books to justice. They are scattered broadcast all over the land—they are advertised in thousands of newspapers, and as the traffickers in this ware are wealthy, and the police too often go shares with them, it is almost impossible to get at them. Even the circulars in which these productions are advertised, are enough to poison the mind of any innocent girl or boy.

In this City the miscreants who gain a living by this cursed trade are to be counted by the score. Some of them have already been indicted. The District-Attorney can do much toward securing their punishment, and it is impossible to imagine how he could be engaged in a better work. It is disgusting even for a hardened man of the world to see the circulars and books which are sent by post to the girls and boys in our schools. We beg Mr. PHELPS to exert himself in bringing to trial some old and notorious offenders. THOMAS HOLMAN, a printer; DARROW, a binder, and HINES and FOLEY, booksellers or publishers, are already under bail, as we are informed, for engaging in this shocking trade. When are they to be tried? Can Mr. PHELPS do nothing? And will he not make an effort to prevent the publication in newspapers of the advertisements which alone enable the dealers in obscene literature, and the medical quacks, to carry on their execrable trade?

A New Civilizer at the South.

It is a healthful sign of the present condition of the South that both the white and black race consider education as the most important condition of their progress. The blacks are represented everywhere as most eager to learn, and the whites are nowhere opposed to schools for the instruction of either race. It is true that the white population of the South, especially the higher classes, have not at present the means for founding a popular system of education. The country is very poor. Still, where anything is started of a reasonable nature in education, we find the public gladly supporting it. This is strikingly shown in a case of a remarkable institution of learning, the "Normal and Agricultural Institute," to train colored teachers, at Hampton, Va. Though this is designed exclusively for black students, so wise is its plan felt to be, and so clearly is the need of education seen, that the Legislature of Virginia has given to this institution a large part of the Agricultural College fund of the State. The site of this Agricultural College has a singular historical interest. It is near Fortress Monroe, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, close to the spot where the first slaves were brought to this country—that humble race, whose fortunes and whose wrongs have had so tremendous an effect on the history of the Republic. In this very region has been the centre of the slave-holding aristocracy, which has brought such disasters on the country. Here, on the opening of the civil war, was given the first stroke which loosened the fetters of the slaves—that famous order declaring black fugitives "contraband of war." Here, again, after the war, was established the first school for freedmen, supported mainly by Northern contributions.

This college for colored teachers has a wise and far-reaching plan. The founder, Gen. ARMSTRONG, has seen that the great wants of the colored race in the future are likely to be persevering manual industry and thorough training. It has been plain to him that the white race could not supply teachers to such a vast number of ignorant blacks. Their instructers must come from their own people. He has seen that book-learning alone would be by no means enough, either for teachers or pupils. What was wanted everywhere was training in skilled manual labor, as well as in school lessons. The indolent and slovenly tendencies of the colored race must be met by careful education in mechanical employment. There was a demand everywhere through the South for colored mechanics, printers, gardeners, scientific farmers, and trained overseers. Gen. ARMSTRONG determined to supply this want. The idea of this institution was derived from the missionary school for the heathen converts in one of the Sandwich Islands. There, book-lessons and agriculture, mechanical training and religion, were taught in one institution. Accordingly he opened, in 1868, an institute to train colored teachers for the colored race in a sound English education, and in industrial branches. The young men spend a part of the day at their lessons, and then are obliged to work on the farm, in the garden, in carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, in the printing-office, and at the other industrial branches of the college. These students are not only taught farming, but the science of farming. It is intended to send them forth skillful agriculturists and gardeners. The young women, outside of their studying hours, are employed at the sewing-machines and other branches of household labor. As its graduates go forth, they not only instruct in common schools, but are also competent to train the negroes in industrial employments.

So rapid has been the growth of the institute, that though it opened in 1868 with twenty pupils and two teachers, it now shows a considerable faculty of instructors, a roll of 218 students, and a list of fifty graduates, who are employed as teachers of colored public schools. The great want of this excellent institution, which has led Gen. ARMSTRONG to the North with his little band of colored singers, is a fund for permanent buildings. Thus far the boys have cheerfully passed two months of the Virginia Winter in tents rather than lose this opportunity of education, while the girls have been placed in a long line of barracks, entirely unsuited for the accommodation and improvement of such a class. Great numbers, too, are continually sent from the institution for want of room. If there were buildings sufficient for 400 students, there is no doubt they would immediately flock thither. The current expenses of the college are met mainly by the labor of the students. What is wanted now is a building fund. The sum desired, in round numbers, is $135,000, to be divided as follows: Seventy-five thousand dollars for a chapel, girls' dining-room, and dormitory; $50,000 for a boys' dormitory; $5,000 for a barn, and $5,000 for repairs.

Virginia and the South, as we know, are utterly unable to furnish any considerable quota of this sum, but there are thousands of friends of the colored race in the North who ought to be glad to do this much for the future civilization of the people, and who would not be unwilling in this way to make some compensation for the untold wrongs inflicted on that race.

The Yellowstone Park.

On the 1st of March, 1872, Congress set apart the region about the head-waters of the Yellowstone River as a National Park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. Hon. N. P. LANGFORD, of Minnesota, was appointed Superintendent of the Park, and his first annual report has just been made public.

The wonders of the Yellowstone region have been only in part described, and there remains yet to be explored a large part of the Park. Access is gained to the Park from the Territory of Montana, for although a portion of the region is included within the limits of Wyoming, a perpendicular wall of basalt, in some places 5,000 feet high, forms a barrier which renders all access from the direction of Wyoming impossible. At present, visitors are compelled to enter the Yellowstone region on horse-back, and over wild and difficult bridle-paths. Carriage-roads, however, can be constructed without much difficulty, and there are no insuperable obstacles in the way of building a railway by which the Park may be rendered still more easily accessible.

The wonders of the Yellowstone include geysers, in comparison with which the geyser of Iceland are insignificant; hot springs, vapor springs, mud springs, and mud volcanoes; falls of 350 feet in height; cañons of 5,000 feet in depth; streams so thickly impregnated with lime that they cover whatever may be exposed for a few days to their action with a thick coating of crystallized lime; and mountain and rock scenery of the most imposing character. In the yet unexplored regions of the Park, other marvels will doubtless be discovered, for there seems no limit to the freaks which nature, aided by unlimited supplies of water, both hot and cold, and of steam at incalculably high pressure, has played and continues to play in this wonderful region. It is only necessary to render the Park easily accessible to make it the most popular Summer resort in the country.

The Superintendent will, it is hoped, be endowed with ample powers to preserve this region from the blight of hucksters and hackmen which has fallen upon Niagara. Of course, visitors will drink the warm water of the cooler hot-springs, inasmuch as man has an irresistible tendency to drink of any spring that is peculiarly nauseous, and to believe that by so doing he is benefiting his astonished stomach. We must, therefore, expect the presence of the inevitable boy with his ladle and glasses, and the enterprising peddler with his bottled mineral water. But here the line should be drawn. Keepers of bathing-houses should not be permitted to seize upon the visitor, and bully him into trying the virtues of hot-baths, vapor-baths, and mud-baths. The peripatetic astronomer with ricketty telescope should not be allowed to haunt the depth of the cañon, and frighten timid persons with looking at the stars through his preposterous instrument. The aboriginal squaw, with Celtic brogue, and the noble red man, with suspiciously Teutonic fondness for sausage, should be sternly forbidden to infest the falls in order to compel persons to buy all sorts of hideous trinkets at exorbitant prices. Above all, the hackman should be absolutely forbidden to offer his services unasked, so that the visitor may be spared the torment of having his footsteps constantly dogged by rival hackmen, ceaselessly chanting the horrible song: "Take you to the cañon very reasonable," or "Drive you over to the hot springs for a dollar."

There is no reason why these and other nuisances should ever be permitted to gain a foothold in the Park. The present Superintendent is fully alive to the necessity of preserving the natural features of the Park uninjured, and he doubtless is equally convinced that the presence of the hucksters and the hackmen would be fatal to the success of the Park as a place of resort for cultivated persons. In the lime springs, he has a powerful agent for enforcing wholesome regulations. Had such a spring existed at Niagara, and had a few offending hackmen and pretended Indians been subjected to its action until they had become transformed into statues, and in that condition been set up as warnings to their former fellows, Niagara might have been saved from the miserable fate which has rendered it the terror of the tourist.

"Discouragement" and "Variety."

That eccentric dame of Connecticut who went about poisoning people because she felt "discouraged," has been totally eclipsed by a romantic practitioner of West Auckland, England, whose chain of guilt has been traced for months, link by link, and who is at present sojourning in Durham Jail. Mrs. LYDIA SHERMAN was under the impression that her weariness of spirit might be agreeably dispelled by a gradual diminution of the population, and she acted on that impression with singular coolness and ingenuity. Mrs. MARY ANN COTTON has been moved to a like process, and to the use of much the same means; her motive, however, has been in no way related to "discouragement," since she seems to have been as blithe and happy as the day is long. The incentive of Mrs. COTTON appears to have been no other than a pure love of social variety, more especially as connected with her domestic associations.

Mrs. COTTON has been four times married, from which fact it becomes evident that her peculiar tastes have been gratified with a fair measure of success. She is still young, is above the middle height, an attractive brunette, and possessed of "fascinating manners." By her first husband she had eight children, all of whom, as well as her husband, died under her fostering care. She then married a man at Sunderland, whom she permitted to live for some six months. A widower of the same town, with five children, had, in the meantime, attracted her attention; and it is a strong proof of the potency of her charms that, although this man had had experience, and was aware of her previous marriages, the syren contrived to make him desperately in love with her, and to lead him to propose for her hand. The wedding took place, and the two lived together for a couple of years. During that time four of the five children died. The father was, however, more lucky than his predecessor, for he managed to get away from his terrible spouse with his life, although she spent every penny of his money. In the Summer of 1870, having parted with this third husband, the enterprising lady turned up at Walbottle, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the character of Mrs. MOWBRAY, a beautiful young widow. Here she soon found another widower, one FREDERIC COTTON, who had likewise children, and induced him to marry her. Soon after, the family moved to West Auckland, which was destined to be the scene of the last act of a drama wonderful for its tragic horror and for the long impunity of its chief actor and criminal.

As with her previous husband, this extraordinary woman managed to bear with her new lord for something over two years. But, after that, her old passion for change broke out, and this time sought gratification in the most comprehensive manner. FREDERIC COTTON suddenly died; then his eldest son, a lad of ten; then the youngest, a child of the present Mrs. COTTON; then a lodger in the house named NATTRESS—and finally, CHARLES EDWARD COTTON, the sole remaining child, aged seven years. It proved that Mrs. COTTON'S proclivity for not doing things by halves, and the fact that she had not been "discouraged" by previous failures, led her a trifle too far. Some curious souls of West Auckland somehow got it into their heads that this swift succession of deaths in the same family was rather out of the ordinary way, and so, after the decease of the last child, brought about a coroner's inquest. Dr. KILBURN, the physician who made the post-mortem that ensued, stated that he found no trace of poison, and a verdict was returned in accordance with his evidence. Whether Mrs. COTTON had "seen" this accommodating expert does not so far appear.

That the townspeople who had taken up the matter were not satisfied, however, was made so disagreeably obvious that Dr. KILBURN was speedily induced to make another examination; the contents of the little boy's stomach were subjected to REINCH'S process for the detection of poison; the services of an eminent chemist, Dr. SCATTERGOOD, of Leeds, were brought into play; and the result was that the child's body was found to be completely saturated with white arsenic. Then the other bodies were exhumed, with the same result. Both the other children, the lodger NATTRESS, and the father, FREDERIC COTTON, had been made away with by the same agency, the woman's object, as before, having been to free herself of impediments, in order to pave the way to getting another husband.

This case, so like that of LYDIA SHERMAN, and yet exceeding it alike in enormity and in moral aspects, as regards incentives, has naturally created intense excitement, and there has even been talk in the neighboring collieries of that swift process of expiation usually restricted to the far West. The trial had not taken place at last advices, but was to be held at once. Insanity is already spoken of as the plea of the defense, but we may be tolerably sure that it will prove ineffectual, and that we shall soon hear of MARY ANN COTTON'S execution. Such an end to her murderous career may be distasteful to some "humanitarians," and possibly, on an intelligible theory, to some disciples of Mr. MALTHUS; but most civilized people, we should say, will get the news, if not with satisfaction, at least with subdued approval.

MINOR TOPICS.

Within the last forty-eight hours, a majority of the Republican organizations in this City have held meetings and cordially indorsed the charter now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Cities. There is no reasonable doubt that these gatherings have expressed the views of the majority of the Republican Party among our citizens. There is virtually but one opinion on the new charter among the Republicans of this City, and that is, that it should become law with the least possible delay. Our own opinions on the charter have been repeatedly expressed, and are partly summarized once more in to-day's paper.

Here is further evidence of the good work which has been done in advising persons about to drink vast quantities of whisky for a wager, to substitute articles of food in the place of the familiar beverage. A man in Kentucky has just devoured ten pounds of oysters in less than fifteen minutes, and is still alive. Had he performed the trite feat of drinking a quart of whisky, he would merely have died, without conferring any other benefit upon the world. As it is, he has proved that oysters, even when eaten in such enormous quantities as ten pounds, are not necessarily fatal, and has thus conferred an inestimable favor upon all oyster-dealers. When he next undertakes a feat of this sort, will he not try the effect of eating the ordinary pie that is found in railway restaurants? The cause of science would be substantially served, if he would ascertain precisely how much of that ingenious poison a man can take into his system and yet live.

Yesterday the weather did its worst in the way of a cold rain and a stiff gale of wind. It is entitled to no credit for not snowing, for it undoubtedly would have done so had the thermometer permitted. Whether we shall ever have another really pleasant day is doubted by many persons, who have completely lost all faith in any good intentions on the part of the weather. Still, it should be remembered that while the sun holds out to burn, the hardest Winter may repent and give way to Spring. That it did not snow yesterday, ought to afford some encouragement to us. Hereafter we may expect nothing worse than a few months of cold rain and fierce winds, after which the Summer cannot but bring us warm weather. It would be interesting to know what the mendacious beavers that last Fall prophesied a mild Winter, think of their conduct now. Are they satisfied, or would they like to make a few more weather prophecies?

The bold outrage by masked burglars upon the GARDINER family in West Fiftieth-street, some nights since, must be considered a very strong proof in favor of such an amendment to the charter as will permit of a greater increase of the police force than has been contemplated. At an early hour in the morning, Mr. GARDINER, a retired merchant, and his wife, were awakened by three masked men, one of whom jumped upon the bed, and threatened to commit murder if any noise were made. The bureau-drawers were then deliberately examined, and such of their contents appropriated as seemed valuable, including money and jewels. After this feat, the men retired to the street through the parlor window, without leaving anything behind them by which they might be tracked and arrested. Now, it is useless to suppose that any approach to an honest watch can be maintained in the upper part of the City with the number of patrolmen at present assigned to each precinct. The men who entered Mr. GARDINER'S house, there is no doubt, knew to a minute how long the patrolman would be going to the end of his round, and made their calculations accordingly.

THOMAS LANE, a leader of one of those ward gangs whose existence has been so often referred to in these columns, was arrested a few nights since while in the act of attempting to force his way into the bedroom of a saloon keeper in Sixteenth-street, for a murderous purpose. On Saturday evening it appears that LANE, in company with several of his fellows, went to the drinking saloon of one CLENDENNEN, in the street before mentioned, and began his "sport" by throwing a glass of beer in the face of an old man, then standing at the counter. After a few further pranks of a similar character, the "gang" proceeded to a tenement-house, and amused itself by plunging knives into the breast of a poor old man named BRENNAN. Later in the same evening, the attempt was made on the life of the saloon keeper; and there is no knowing to what length LANE would have gone but for the bravery of the saloon keeper's wife, who placed herself between him and the door, and by her cries attracted the attention of a policeman. We understand that enough indictments can be procured against LANE to warrant his being sent for a score or more years to the State Prison. In the meantime, the police must do all in their power to arrest LANE'S subordinates.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Monday, a special committee reported in favor of leasing the building known as Palace Garden as an armory for the Twelfth Regiment, at an annual rental of $20,000. In support of the recommendation, it was asserted that the regiment had, at its own expense, erected and furnished the building in question, and that it would cost the City at least $50,000 to move it and the regiment to some other neighborhood. A very earnest effort was made to induce the board to accept the committee's report, and to order the clerk to execute the lease, but it failed. The vote stood seven to seven. Twenty thousand dollars a year is a large sum to pay for an armory. One of the Supervisors thought that a building quite good enough for the purpose could be procured for $5,000. There is good reason to believe that Nilsson Hall, in Fifteenth-street, was offered to a teacher of dancing for $4,000. On the assumption that a building may be injured to a greater extent by using it for armory purposes, it might not be considered unfair to allow an additional $1,000 or $1,500; but we are certainly not in favor of putting the figure any higher. The fact that the members of the Twelfth Regiment have spent $200,000 in building and furnishing an armory to suit their tastes, is surely not sufficient to warrant an imposition of an extra $15,000 per year upon the already overburdened tax-payers.

HENRY WILSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Secretary Boutwell's Chances—The Balloting Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 11.—George S. Boutwell will very likely be declared to-morrow the successor of Wilson in the United States Senate. The election in the different branches to-day attracted a great crowd of people to the State-house, among whom were, most prominent and active, many of the older politicians of the State. The Senate, after several efforts, did not succeed in showing a majority for either of the leading candidates, but the House did with only two trials. The first ballot in the Senate was as follows: Whole number thrown, 38; necessary for a choice, 20; Henry L. Dawes had 11; George S. Boutwell, 10; George B. Loring, President of the Senate, 9; Judge E. R. Hoar, 4; Congressman Wm. Whiting, 2; George F. Hoar, 1; Charles G. Green, Boston *Post*, 1. A little opposition was expressed to a second ballot by one of Dr. Loring's friends, but, it appearing that he could not be sustained, he withdrew his objection. The second ballot showed the following result: Dawes, 12; Boutwell, 9; Loring, 9; Whiting, 2; Judge Hoar, 4; George F. Hoar, 1; C. G. Green, 1. The third and fourth ballots were precisely alike, as follows: Dawes, 15; Boutwell, 10; Loring, 8; Whiting, 2; the brothers Hoar and C. G. Green 1 each. Dr. Loring, President, did not vote, and one member was absent. In the House there was the greatest crowd and the greatest concern exhibited. The ballot was taken with excessive care, each member being required to speak out his preference to the roll-call with perfect clearness. The result of the first ballot-call was as follows: Whole number of votes, 237; necessary for a choice, 119; George S. Boutwell had 110; Henry L. Dawes had 83; George B. Loring had 16; Wm. Whiting had 9; N. P. Banks had 9; Judge E. R. Hoar had 7; Wm. G. Whittier, Wm. E. Sanford, Speaker of the House, and J. K. Tarbox, Democrat, 1 each. The second ballot, which decided the question, resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 238; necessary for a choice, 120; Boutwell had 124; Dawes, 92; Loring, 10; Whiting, 6; Sanford and Tarbox 2 each, and Judge Hoar and Banks 1 each. Secretary Boutwell, receiving a majority and more, was declared the choice of the House.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, March 11.—The result was a surprise to the supporters of Dawes, and to-night a number of them had a caucus and resolved to stick by their candidate. It was also announced that Whiting would probably withdraw in the convention to-morrow in favor of Dawes. But even the full vote of Whiting will not help Dawes, and it is generally conceded here this evening that Mr. Boutwell will be elected on the first ballot of the two branches of the Legislature in convention at noon to-morrow.

Latest Aspect of the Senatorial Contest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 12—1 A. M.—Though the chances for Boutwell's election to-morrow are far ahead of the other candidates, in view of the vote in the House, the Dawes men have apparently not lost hope. They held a private caucus to-night, and resolved on their action for to-morrow. Mr. Whiting has withdrawn, and it is understood that he has advised his friends to support Dawes. There is considerable betting to-night in the staid old Commonwealth on the result, but few are found to go heavy against the Secretary of the Treasury.

LOUISIANA.

The Taxes are Collected Without Difficulty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 11.—As an evidence of the popularity of the Kellogg Government here, and the people's acquiescence in the situation, it is sufficient to state that the taxes are being paid and collected with more rapidity than has been known for several years past. The amount paid in the First District of this city for licenses and taxes, within the past two days, is nearly $80,000; in the Second District, nearly $40,000, and in other parts in and around the city in the same proportion. The State securities are advancing, and the people are beginning to realize the advantages of an honest and good State Government under such a Governor as W. P. Kellogg. Peace and quiet now reigns, and the people rejoice at the overthrow of the revolutionary opposition of McEnery and his factious, office-seeking followers. The tax resisters are fast giving in their adherence to the legal State Government, and it will not be many days before the entire State will be in entire submission to the legally constituted authorities thereof. All parties congratulate Gov. Kellogg upon the present condition of affairs.

Notes of Amusements.

"Der Freyschütz" will be done at the Academy of Music, this evening, with Mme. Lucca, Signor Vizzani, and M. Jamet in the leading rôles.... Prof. and Mrs. J. E. Frobisher read at Association Hall, last evening. A clever recital of Poe's "Bells," and an intelligent and forcible, if not very finished, delivery of Trowbridge's "Vagabonds" (both performances being supplied by Mr. Frobisher) were the most impressive portions of the entertainment.... The admirers of the sensational drama are to be reminded that, until the close of the present week, Mr. E. T. Stetson appears nightly at Wood's Museum in "Neck and Neck." The most inordinate craving for startling incidents is sated by the performance of this drama. At the matinées, that of Saturday excepted, Mr. J. J. Bartlett acts in "The Devil's Crag."

The President's Southern Tour—Letter to the Mayor of Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., March 11.—The following letter, received last evening by Mayor Keiley, explains itself:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Feb. 27, inclosing a copy of a preamble and resolutions of the City Council of Richmond, extending to me the hospitalities of your city. I must beg you to accept for yourself and your associates my sincere thanks for the kind offer and invitation. I did intend to visit several Southern cities, Richmond among the rest, very soon after the adjournment of Congress, but I have been compelled by public duties to indefinitely postpone such a visit. Should I be able at a future day to make the trip I had planned, I shall most certainly visit Richmond. Again thanking you, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

His Honor, A. M. KEILEY, Mayor of Richmond, Va.

A Card from Congressman Roberts.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary United States Treasury.

DEAR SIR: I have this day instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives to pay into the Treasury of the United States the amount of my back pay as a member of the Forty-second Congress. Having voted against the bill for the increase of pay, chiefly in consequence of this particular feature, I would not feel justified in accepting money, the granting of which I opposed with my vote.

I will further say that I was undecided whether to distribute the amount among the charities of my Congressional District or turn it over to the Treasury of the United States; but on consideration I deem the course I have taken the proper one under the circumstances. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
Fifth Congressional District.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 11, 1873.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Republicanism in Europe—President Grant's Inaugural in Berlin—Turbulent Admirers of Mazzini.

LONDON, March 11.—The Portuguese journals say that at no time in the history of the country have such efforts been made to organize a republican party as are now making. They compare England's delay in recognizing the Spanish Republic with her speedy recognition of Napoleon's Government in 1851.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Daily News* says the German papers ridicule and sharply criticise the address of President Grant delivered on the occasion of his second inauguration. The papers ask whether monarchical States ought to keep up diplomatic relations with a Power whose Executive thus insults them?

ROME, March 11.—Yesterday being the anniversary of Mazzini's death, a deputation of Democrats attempted to visit the patriot's tomb, but the police refused them admission. For a time the greatest excitement prevailed, and a riot was imminent. The troops were called out, and prevented a disturbance.

The Spanish Assembly and the Constituent Cortes.

MADRID, March 11.—The Assembly has approved an amendment to the bill providing for the convocation of a Constituent Cortes, authorizing the Government to fix the date for the election of Deputies from the Island of Cuba.

Señor Figueras arrived at Tarragona yesterday, on his way to Barcelona, and stopped some time there in consequence of manifestations of sympathy with his policy by the populace.

A reaction favorable to the interests of the country is beginning to make itself felt here and in the provinces.

The volunteers of Malaga have resolved to serve without pay.

The troops in Barcelona are joining the volunteer corps.

Defeat of the Irish University Bill.

LONDON, March 12—3 A. M.—The House of Commons to-night, after a protracted debate, rejected Mr. Gladstone's Irish University bill.

The result of the division was announced as follows:

For the bill....................................284
Against it......................................287

Majority against the bill....................3

The announcement of the vote caused great excitement.

The House adjourned until Thursday.

Failure of the 1865 Cable—The Irish University Bill.

LONDON, March 11.—The Atlantic Cable of 1865 failed at 12:20 this afternoon. The eminent electrician, Willoughby Smith, leaves London this evening to locate the fault.

The Corporation of Dublin last night adopted a resolution condemning the Irish University bill.

Another Communist to be Shot.

PARIS, March 11.—A court-martial at Versailles has sentenced the Communist Farades to be executed.

Amadeus Commissioned in the Italian Army.

ROME, March 11.—The King has appointed Amadeus Lieutenant-General in the Italian Army.

THE MODOCS.

A Hitch in the Negotiations—Treachery Still Suspected.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—A dispatch from Yreka this evening says that Frank Merritt arrived last night from Fairchilds, and represents that Capt. Jack was to be in last Friday to treat with Gen. Canby, but instead of his coming, "Boston Charlie" and "Limpy" came in with the report that Capt. Jack's principal men were hunting deer, and as soon as they came in he would meet them. He appointed Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the meeting, at the Point of Rocks, near Tule Lake, where he would have his squaws and children. He wanted only the General, Mr. Applegate, and the Commissioners to come without any soldiers, and to bring three wagons. The General will send up three wagons and a few men, as agreed upon, but will take care to have soldiers within hailing distance. All the white men, even Steele and Riddle, are suspicious of treachery, and believe the Indians will not surrender. When "Boston Charley" was at Fairchild's he boasted that he was good for twenty soldiers; that the Modocs could divide up into small parties of two or three and commit raids on the settlers and the soldiers could not catch them. Charley stole a can of powder while at Fairchilds, and on his way back to the lava bed found a lot of cartridges for needle guns which had been dropped by the soldiers near the military camps. The Indians undoubtedly have plenty of arms and ammunition. Unless they surrender on Monday we suspect very much that they are treacherously playing some points to gain an advantage. The stock-raisers in the Modoc section complain of losing a large number of their cattle and sheep. The Indians kill what they need, and so do the Oregon teamsters, who work by the day and board themselves. Besides these, some of the soldiers also kill cattle and sheep.

Lieut. Bantel and two non-commissioned officers, en route for Reddington, bringing some recruits for the First Cavalry, arrived this afternoon, from whom we learn that E. Steele started from Dorris ranche yesterday morning, taking only four wagons and teams, only one teamster accompanying him. Steele had been out to see some of the Indians beforehand, and felt confident they would come to the Point of Rocks, there to be taken in wagons to a place across the creek. Opposite Dorris' house tents had been put up and made comfortable, with an abundance of hay, firewood, and food. Various articles have also been provided for the convenience of the Modocs. There was still considerable doubt felt by some about Jack coming out.

The Sacramento Election—Gov. Stanford on the Pacific Railroads.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Much interest is felt in the Sacramento City election, to be held to-day. At a mass-meeting in that city last night, ex-Gov. Stanford addressed the people. He said he felt no particular interest in the election. He complained of the warfare waged against the Central Pacific Railroad by the people and Press of the State as unjust and ruinous to the best interests of the country; that the people of Sacramento are deeply interested in the good fame of the company. On the question of Government aid to the company, he said it was not sufficient to build the road over the mountains. Its resources came from other quarters—from the credit of the company and its earnings. The Government had been given ample security for its advances. The company claims that it is able to meet every demand upon it from that source, and denies that its directors intend giving the road up or refusing to pay debts.

A meeting of the employes of the Union Pacific Railroad at Sacramento was held in the paint-shop of the company last night, and was addressed by Mr. Hopkins, who confined his remarks chiefly to the subject of the local interests of Sacramento City in its relations with the railroad company. There were about 700 persons present. Much excitement was manifested concerning the election of a third trustee in the City Board. The meeting was held in the interest of Adams, the railroad candidate.

A dispatch from Sacramento says Adams, the railroad candidate for third trustee, is probably elected by a small majority.

Death of Chief-Justice Bellows, of New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Henry A. Bellows, Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, was found dead in bed this morning. It is supposed he died of heart disease. He came home from holding a term of the court at Dover on Saturday apparently in his usual health. Yesterday he complained of a slight illness, but passed a comfortable night, and at 5 o'clock this morning, in reply to his daughter, said he was feeling pretty well. At 6½ his daughter called again, and he was dead. Judge Bellows was in his seventieth year.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 11.—At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad directors to-day, a report was read giving an encouraging statement of the present and future prospects of the company. This report says that with the acceptance by the stockholders of the act of the Legislature recently passed authorizing the doubling of the capital of the company, a greater extension than ever of the facilities of the road will be practicable, and its managers will be able to carry out their plan for making the road the great highway of the continent for travel and traffic. With increase of capital the company will be placed in possession of the means for the laying of two additional tracks between this city and Pittsburg, so that it will have in operation four tracks—two to be used for through, and two for local traffic. Of the expediency of thus doubling the carrying capacity of the road there cannot possibly be a doubt.

An Interview with Wagner.

A correspondent of the Portland (Me.) *Press*, who saw in the Saco jail Louis Wagner, accused of the murder of the women at the Isles of Shoals, writes as follows of the results of his interview:

I found Wagner seated upon the bedstead, and apparently very much annoyed by the looks which his many visitors, the greater part of whom were women, cast upon him. He is a young, blue-eyed, fair-haired man, with a very mild expression of countenance, and easy, assured manner. He possesses one of those faces to which you would naturally take a liking, though there is about it a weak appearance, which grows upon you the more you look upon him. I offered him a cigar and addressed a few words to him in his native tongue. He seemed quite pleased, and readily entered into conversation. There were about him no marks of guilt, and the quiet, composed manner in which he spoke went far to induce a belief in his innocence. He betrayed but little emotion, except when speaking of the mob at Portsmouth, when he trembled and turned pale. He indulged in bitter complaints of the many thousand people who came to look at him in Portsmouth, and spoke in a sad tone of the taunts and insults which they hurled at him. He stoutly maintains his innocence, saying that he can explain where he was at the time of the murder, though shortly after that he drank two glasses of ale, which so intoxicated him that he can remember nothing further. He claims that the blood upon his clothes came from cleaning fish. Speaking of the murdered women, Anethe Mathea and Karan Christenson, he said that they were always his good friends, and particularly exclaimed "My God, how think you I could ever go to kill them! It is not so." The sad tone in which he said this, and the slightly marked accent, made it very effective. I came away, certainly not impressed with a conviction of his innocence, but still cherishing a "reasonable doubt," and feeling much kinder toward him than on entering the cell. Great crowds of people have been to see him, the majority of whom the officers admitted.

A Sailor Shot in a Washington-Street Boarding-House.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock last night a probably fatal shooting affray took place in the sailors' boarding-house No. 105 Washington-street. The victim, Louis Lockwood, aged forty-one years, a sailor on board the schooner C. C. Cramer, has been in the habit of boarding at the house No. 105 Washington-street, kept by James Burns, whenever he was ashore in New-York. His vessel came recently in port, and Lockwood went, as usual, to live with Burns. He says that last night Burns must have been drunk, but he can not explain why and how he was shot. He remembers a slight scuffle, and then saw Burns take a revolver, point it at him and fire. The bullet entered Lockwood's right ear, and made its exit near the right nostril, tearing away a portion of his nose. An officer who heard of the affray, entered the house, but Burns had then made his escape. An ambulance was sent for, and the injured man was taken by Dr. Hemingway to the Park Hospital, where he was attended to by Dr. Barals. Lockwood stated last night to a TIMES reporter that all his clothes and money are in his bedroom. He is extremely reticent regarding the shooting, and says he does not know why his "boarding-master," as he calls Burns, should shoot him. He lived very peacably at the house when on shore before, but the last time, he state, there was a row between Burns and his wife.

At 2 o'clock this morning the physician at the Park Hospital stated that Lockwood was injured dangerously, having vomited nearly a pail full of blood since his admission to the hospital. But slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. Burns has escaped, but officers are on his track and he will probably be arrested to-day.

The Himalaya Troop-Ship in an Atlantic Gale.

The Himalaya troop-ship, Capt. W. B. Grant, had an unusually rough voyage of twenty-nine days to Halifax. She left Portsmouth on the 3d of January with troops. The number of persons on board was 1,430. On the 8th of January (the Land's-end had been cleared on the previous day) a tremendous sea struck the ship on the port side, carried away the cutter, and severely injured the guard. The sergeant in charge had both legs badly fractured, and will probably be invalided home. Seven other soldiers sustained severe injuries. The sea poured down into the engine-room, and for a time it was feared that the vessel would founder, but she rode through safely. After eight days' steaming, the ship was found to be only 700 miles from England. On the 14th, a large hawser, which was slung over the fore-stokehole, weighing about a ton, gave way, and killed a boy five years of age, named Jonathan Norris, the son of a corporal of the Sixtieth Rifles. Three other children were seriously injured by the same accident, one of whom had his back broken. On the night of the 15th, the tiller-ropes were carried away, but the second engineer repaired them at great risk to his life. On the 17th, a sea was shipped down the funnel, and the decks were constantly washed by the waves, so that it was hard work to keep the ship clear of water. At this time between twenty and thirty men were on the sick list, having been injured by the rolling and tossing of the vessel. In the afternoon, the best troop cutter was lost, and the sea was so heavy that the watch stood by to cut away the other. Very few of the seamen on board had ever seen such weather. On the 18th the storm-trysail was carried away and the cries of the women and children were distressing. On the following day the tiller chains were again carried away and all hands were called to their posts. A sea struck the vessel on the port beam and carried away the life-boat and cutter, leaving the port-side a complete wreck. But four small boats were then left, and at noon (on the 18th) it was found that the ship was forty-five miles further from her destination than she was on the 16th. On the 20th the wind and sea went down and the weather improved till the anchor was dropped at St. John's on the morning of the 25th. Here the ship coaled and recruited, and on the 29th sailed for Halifax, which was reached on the 1st inst.

Serious Accident at the Fourth-avenue Tunnel.

At about midnight, while Daniel Monahan, aged twenty-three, residing at Ninety-second-street and Lexington-avenue, John Sullivan and another laborer employed at the excavation for the railroad tunnel at Ninety-second-street and Fourth-avenue, were being hoisted up the shaft of the tunnel in the bucket, and when near the mouth of the shaft, the handle of the bucket broke and the bucket upset. Monahan fell to the bottom of the shaft and sustained very serious injuries. His companions caught hold of the hoisting rope and slid down to the bottom of the tunnel. Sullivan had his hand badly lacerated by the friction in sliding down the rope, but the third man, whose name was not ascertained, escaped. Monahan was removed to the Ninety-ninth-street Hospital and properly cared for.

Checker Playing in Boston.

From the Boston Herald, March 9.

In regard to the checker playing between a man and a boy, mentioned yesterday, we are informed that the facts are these: At the last sitting of Mr. Littlefield and the boy Broughton, Mr. Littlefield won four out of twelve games, the balance (eight) being drawn. Mr. Littlefield considers the boy referred to the best player he knows. A record of their games having been kept for several months, Mr. Littlefield stands thirty or more games ahead of the boy.

Fire and Loss of Life.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11—Midnight.—The Woodburn Sarven Co.'s wheel-works are now burning, and will probably be a total loss. Chief Fire Engineer Daniel Glazier was instantly killed by a falling wall.

City Election in Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 11.—Frank W. Miller, formerly of the Portsmouth *Chronicle*, was elected Mayor of this city by the Republicans to-day, by 19 plurality over Marvin, the Democratic and citizens' candidate.

Gen. Augur at Brownsville, Texas.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 11.—Gen. Augur, commanding the Department of Texas, arrived here yesterday. It is supposed he will take steps for the protection of this frontier against predatory stock-stealing bands.

Knocked Down and Robbed.

At a late hour last night, while John Finley, of No. 124 East Eighty-sixth-street, was passing the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, he was assaulted by unknown foot-pads, who knocked him down and robbed him of a silver watch, valued at $10. His cries for help attracted the police of the Twenty-Third Precinct, but before they arrived the ruffians had escaped.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Revising the Statutes—Defects of the Jury System—The Insanity Question.

A regular meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening, Mr. E. S. Van Winkle presiding.

The Committee on Extortions, appointed at the meeting of the 11th of February, presented a circular asking members of the Bar to bring forward complaints within their knowledge, in order that they may be investigated. Gen. Foster, who offered the circular, informed the association that the District-Attorney would give the matter all the attention he could be expected to do, and he asked if their duties embraced the investigation of extortions by newspapers.

Mr. Roeker said that THE NEW-YORK TIMES charged him for an advertisement in a reference case, $108, while the *Daily Register*, the official paper, for the same advertisement only charged $31, and that was about eight times the legal rate. THE TIMES, of course, could charge whatever rates it desired, but the courts ought to see that such papers only should be advertised in as would not charge exorbitant rates.

In connection with the circular, Mr. Lee presented a resolution, asking that action be taken by the committee in reference to extortions on liens on real estate, and it was adopted jointly with similar reports previously presented to the association.

On the proposition of Mr. Nicoll it was resolved to tender a reception to the Judges of the Supreme Court on a day to be hereafter mentioned. A resolution was also adopted directing the appointment of a committee to prepare a plan of legal reporting, the number and uselessness of the works now issued from the Press showing that it was done with a view to compiling books and profiting by them, and not from any motive to benefit the legal profession.

Mr. Parsons proposed a resolution that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the commission now in session, to revise the statutes of this State, and that it have full power to participate in the deliberations of the commission, the President of that body having invited their cooperation. The motion was carried.

Mr. Nash drew attention to the last criminal trial which took place in our City as illustrating the defects of our jury system. There was a feeling in many minds that the defense of insanity was one of that special character for which our ordinary juries were the most unfit tribunals that could be selected, and while with conservative persons the feeling was very strong that a real defense of insanity ought to receive the most careful consideration, yet there was also a suspicion that the defense was frequently one advanced to screen criminals. As they had at present a commission in Albany charged with recommending amendments to the Constitution, he would recommend, in reference to trial by jury, the following amendment:

Art. I—Sec. 2. The trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever. *But provision may be made by law for the trial of questions of sanity or soundness of mind arising in civil or criminal cases, by a commission of not less than five skilled persons.* And in all civil cases a jury trial may be waived by the parties in the manner to be provided by law.

Provision may also be made by law that verdicts in civil cases, and in criminal cases in which the conviction is for an offense not punishable with death, may be rendered by a majority of at least nine of the jury concurring in the verdict.

He then proposed that the foregoing be submitted to the Constitutional Commission in Albany, with an earnest request on the part of this association that this amendment may be reported and recommended by such commission.

Mr. Orlando Stewart objected to that portion of the amendment referring to a conviction in a criminal case by a majority of the jurors. Trial by jury he held to be one of the great safeguards of the citizen, and if such an amendment were adopted, he thought it should be at a time when the public mind was not excited on the question, as it is now, and when these trials for murder were about to take place.

Judge Peabody said that in his opinion in civil cases the services of jurors could altogether be dispensed with, but in a criminal case, though willing to hedge the accused behind all proper legal defenses, he would recommend a radical change something like that just suggested.

Mr. Nash explained that as the law stands an insane man cannot be tried, but a sane man like Scannell, who averred insanity at the time of the commission of the offense, could go free, and from such they sought protection.

Mr. Olmsted was opposed to trying criminals by a jury of doctors. He moved the postponement of the matter, but it was lost.

Mr. Wheeler thought the suggestion of having a criminal pleading insanity tried by a commission was very proper, and he believed that to the supineness of the profession might be attributed much of the defects of the jury system.

Mr. Jackson was opposed to the passage of the resolution in the present condition of the public mind.

After some discussion, the resolution was adopted in the following modified form:

That the foregoing be submitted to the Constitutional Commission, now in Albany, with a request on the part of this association that the subject be considered by such commission.

Mr. Orlando Stewart presented a bill to be forwarded to the Legislature, recommending that in criminal trials, whenever nine of a jury unite in a verdict of not guilty, the party accused shall be acquitted. Also, that in the trial of criminal causes, where the indictment charges a crime divided into different degrees, whenever the jury shall convict the party in one of the higher degrees and accompany their verdict with a recommendation to mercy, that he should be sentenced for any such crime in the next inferior degree.

This bill refers to the case of Foster, and will create an interesting discussion. On motion, its consideration was postponed to the next meeting.

ERIE.

An Anniversary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Precisely this day last year I completed my contract by delivering the control of the Erie Railway to a little London Jew of the name of Bischoffsheim.

I sold it to him as I would have sold an old coat to his not remote ancestor, and he bought it in just the same way—holding it up to the light, examining it carefully for rents or flaws, cheapening it, and eventually cheating me out of the greater part of the price agreed on, as is the way in his trade.

How he has since washed it in stale British beer, scoured out the grease-spots, raised a fresh nap on its bare places, redyed it, rebound it, provided it with new buttons, with imitation gold lace and cheap military frogs, is matter of history. But it may not be so well known that, having failed to resell it, last July, at a profit, to a certain large dealer in Philadelphia, he now means to hold it in stock to give an air of fashion and respectability to a numerous assortment of very threadbare old garments which his agents are assiduously collecting for the English market.

It may be asked if the British public is fool enough to buy our cast-off clothes, and to pay us handsomely for putting them in repair, why should we not accept their gold and give them as many Atlantic and Great Western, Boston, Hartford and Erie, New-York, Harlem and Boston, Pithole, Petroleum, and Erie, and other old clothes, as they have a mind to pay for? Why not, indeed? *Plus on est de fous, plus on rit!*

Yours truly, W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 11, 1873.

S. L. M. Barlow's Opinion.

Mr. S. L. M. Barlow said yesterday, in an interview with a TIMES reporter, that the exposures thus far published in THE TIMES, concerning the method and money used to dethrone the old Erie management, were a parcel of lies. When questioned as to the amounts paid to the directors and to other parties, he said that he only received $5,000. That Archer received $40,000. That Mr. Ramsdell did not receive anything. That James McHenry, instead of receiving $87,500, was one of the largest contributors to the fund for "necessary expenses." That otherwise the list might be correct. In speaking of the efforts of THE TIMES to clear up the mystery of the dethronement, Mr. Barlow gave a concise statement of his intentions as to defending himself and his party, as follows: "If THE TIMES publishes an extraordinary, malignant lie, I shall go before the Grand Jury and have the parties doing it indicted; if it prints a medium-sized half-and-half lie, I shall reply to it by a card in the public prints; if it gives out an immaterial, slipshod lie to the world, I shall not notice it at all, but go on tending to my own business." Mr. Barlow spoke very sarcastically with reference to the statements of Lane, Crouch, and O'Doherty, affirming that the glory of throwing out Gould belonged to neither of the three.

The Orange Elections—The People in Favor of Sunday Horse-Cars.

The charter elections for Orange and East Orange took place yesterday, the principal interest attaching to the contest over the Alderman in the Second Ward of Orange, and upon the Sunday horse-car question in East Orange. The action of the Town Committee two years ago has prevented all Sunday travel between Newark and all the Oranges, and the pressure brought to bear on the officials resulted in securing the submission of the matter to a vote of the people. In Orange the Republicans were victorious in electing the Alderman from the Third Ward, thus gaining one member, and changing the politics of the board, which has heretofore stood five Democrats to four Republicans. This is now reversed, the latter having a majority of one. Mayor Austen, Democrat, who has already served two terms, was re-elected by a vote of 1,228, there being no opposition. The only other town officers chosen were two commissioners of appeals and two surveyors of highways. J. H. Matthews (632) and John Marquette, (629,) Democrats, were elected for commissioners of appeals over W. Freeman (588) and Peter Gerbent, (614,) Republicans. There were only three candidates for surveyors of highways, Rufus Mead, Republican, receiving 1,237 votes, and Thomas Condit, Democrat, 623, both being elected over Thomas H. Brophy, Republican, who received 598 votes. The contest in the Second Ward, which attracted most interest, resulted in the election of Charles E. Dodd, Republican, over Damon F. Stockhart, by a vote of 227 to 198.

In East Orange the interest centred on the horse-car question, the people voting in favor of the measure by a majority of 140, the vote being, opposed 293, in favor 433. There was no strict party ticket, the township having always been strongly Republican, the only general officers elected being M. B. Wallace and J. Booth, members of the Town Committee. They were the only candidates. Mr. Wallace is a Republican and Mr. Booth a Democrat, who has long been a member of the committee, and was elected solely on account of his merits, and without regard to his politics. The result of the vote here on the Sunday question is a source of great congratulation to the residents of Newark, Orange, South Orange, Orange Valley, and the surrounding towns.

GENERAL NOTES.

Paper flour barrels are proposed.

California has eight woolen-mills, all doing a profitable business.

Child number eighteen has recently blessed a New-Haven family.

Two terriers killed a rat a minute each, for an hour, in a Baltimore stable, Monday.

Georgia papers are anxious to have a national regatta on the Savannah River.

Colored men own property valued at over half a million dollars in Petersburg, Va.

Boston is talking about a monument to Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis in its Public Garden.

A Terre Haute man rejoices in the newly-acquired possession of some of Aaron Burr's love-letters.

The Woman Suffrageists are to hold a State Convention in California in June, and one in Oregon in July.

The Indiana House of Representatives has appropriated $8,000 for a sanitarium for the cure of inebriates.

It is reported that many Cumberland Valley farmers are anxious to sell their lands and remove to the Shenandoah.

Atlanta, Ga., is gratified because by a reduction of its police force it has, seemingly, reduced the city's yearly expenses $25,000.

A prominent lawyer in Boston was fined $5 and costs for drunkenness and making a disturbance in a street-car, Saturday.

A New-Hampshire girl, who is paid 3½ cents a yard for weaving in a blanket-mill, has earned $285 03 during the past five months.

Congressman elect Charles Clayton, of California, has been painfully injured by being thrown from his carriage in San Francisco.

The Director of the Philadelphia Mint has been ordered to pay but $1 20 per ounce for silver hereafter. The price has recently been $1 22½.

A sympathizing newspaper man in Georgia condoles with a brother editor at the serious illness of the latter's two sisters and three brothers.

An Indian tribe in Wisconsin have organized a brass band. The exasperated neighboring settlers sigh for the good old days of the war whoop.

Dr. John J. Walsh, of Buffalo, cut his hand badly while making a post-mortem examination a few days ago. Prompt remedies prevented serious results.

A Baltimore man put $670 in five-dollar bills in a pocket with a hole in it, in the street, on a late windy day. The people around scrambled and recovered some of it.

Congressman George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, has offered his extra pay, amounting to $4,650, to the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, in that State.

A North Carolina paper expresses satisfaction at the fact that the President, having frequent occasion to refer to the war in his inaugural, did not say rebel or rebellion once.

An exhilarated Galvestonian put sugar on his oysters, and his boon companions are insisting that he ought to stand (if he can) as a candidate for Vice-President on the Liberal ticket.

A despairing young woman threw herself headlong down the shaft of a coal mine, sixty-seven feet deep, in Knightsville, Ind., on the 3d inst. She struck upon the oak platform and was instantly killed.

A Tennessee correspondent has thought it worth while at this day to obtain from Andrew Johnson two long columns full of his views on Grant, and on the Constitution of the country at large, and that of Tennessee in particular.

A middle-aged lunatic endeavored to shoot himself, in a baggage-car of the westward-bound express train from Albany, Saturday evening. He missed his own head, and made it uncomfortably lively for the baggage-master.

A Cayuga County Justice of the Peace has held the office five years, and has never issued a summons. A creditor did come to him once to collect a debt, but he bought the demand, and obtained his money without a summons.

Gen. Henry A. Wise calls upon Virginia to pay him $3,229 14, a balance, he says, due him for services as one of the commissioners to settle the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland. He has already received $2,450 75. The services were rendered between November, 1870, and February, 1873.

In a letter published before the election, Hon. William B. Small, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of New-Hampshise, expressed his opinion of the bill increasing the Congressmen's salaries in these blunt words: "I regard that act as simply an unmitigated swindle, disgraceful alike to those who voted for it and those who received money under it. It can but meet the stern denunciation of every honest man. If elected, I shall do what I can for the repeal of that obnoxious measure."

The Minnesota Storms—Official Report of the Loss of Life.

Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, sent to the Legislature of that State on the 6th inst. a special message, which shows how much exaggerated were the first reports of the loss of life in that State, mainly in the south-western counties, in the severe snow-storm on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of January last. The Governor says that the casualties were "largely confined to the frontier prairie counties, newly settled, without well-defined roads, and without fences or any land-marks to enable a person lost in a violent storm of snow to find his way home or to other shelter. Thus persons lost in that protracted storm probably died from the combined effects of cold and hunger. It is ascertained from persons who made careful observations in those sections of the State where the storm was most severe, that the degree of cold was not intense, but that the losses resulting were the consequence of the great force of the wind and the long duration of the storm." The following is compiled from the replies of all the county auditors, and the report of the special commission sent by Gov. Austin to the south-western counties to collect and report the facts and to aid in distributing the relief to the needy:

Frozen to death and bodies found	61
Missing, and supposed to be frozen to death	7
Died within a short period of amputation	2
Total results	70
Injured by reason of entire or partial loss of hands or feet	31
Total casualties	101

The loss to live stock, dead from exposure, appears to be about as follows:

Head of horned cattle	250
Head of horses	25
Head of mules	3
Head of sheep and hogs	10

The Governor says it is probable, however, that the entire loss of stock, could it be known, would at least be half as much again as these figures.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Meetings in Various Districts Last Evening—The Charter and Other Questions Discussed.

Last evening the Second, Fifth, Ninth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first District Republican Associations met, and transacted important business in connection with the charter and other matters. Below we give a report of the proceedings in each district:

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

A regular meeting of the Second Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, at No. 189 Chatham-street, Mr. Dennis Shae in the chair. The following resolutions, introduced by Dr. Pierre C. Van Wyck, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the interest of the City demands the prompt enactment of the charter; that as friends of the measure, we especially approve of its rules of appointment, and urge upon the Senate, in this respect, its adoption without substantial change as it passed the Assembly.

Resolved, We recognize as sound in principle that the head of a political household shall assume its management. That the Republican Party holds such position with reference to our City to-day, and cannot ignore the fact, shift its burdens, evade its responsibility, or allow its sovereignty to be divided under the fallacy of non-partisanship.

Resolved, That we have reason to be gratified with the course of our representatives in the Assembly and Senate from this City, and feel assured that Gov. John A. Dix, ever conscientious to his convictions of duty to the people, feels a proper sense of gratitude to the Republican Party, and will be found true to its interests.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Fifth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 139 Spring-street. Mr. Austin Leake having called the meeting to order, ex-Senator Lent proposed, and Police Commissioner Henry Smith seconded, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we believe the charter for the City of New-York, which has been reported favorably upon and passed by the Assembly, and is now before the Senate committee, to be well calculated to secure for this City the blessings of good government, and that we urge upon our representative at Albany in the Senate, the importance of giving this great measure his hearty and vigorous support.

Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fellowship to our brethren in this district, and trust that all, forgetting the past, will rally under the old banner of Republicanism, and that henceforth the only strife will be to serve our country best.

That the resolutions just adopted be engrossed, properly attested, and a copy be sent to our representatives at Albany.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

A special meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Bleecker Building, Mr. Robert Carpenter in the chair, for the purpose of considering certain measures now pending in the Legislature affecting the interests of the City. Mr. Norman Stratton offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this association feel a deep interest in the proposed charter for the government of this City, which, having passed the Assembly, is now pending in the Senate. We heartily approve of the plan of government therein provided, and hope that no time may be lost in perfecting its details, so that it may soon become the organic law of our City. Its final passage will be hailed with satisfaction by all who favor an efficient and economical administration of our local government.

Resolved, That next in importance to the charter, is the bill now pending in the Senate having for its object the reorganization of the administration of our public schools. An urgent necessity calls loudly for the reorganization contemplated by this proposed law, and we unitedly indorse its provisions as calculated to correct the gross abuses of the present system, and to elevate the character and standing of the public educational institutions of our City.

Resolved, That in a city like New-York, an honest, intelligent, and competent administration of criminal justice, especially in our lower courts, is of vital importance to the good order and general welfare of the community. That the plan of placing our police justices under obligations to the worst and most dangerous classes of our voting population for their nomination and election necessarily tends to a lax, partial, and corrupt administration of justice and to the consequent encouragement of crime. We are firmly opposed to the selection of these justices, by election, and therefore give our hearty approval to the principles of the bill recently reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, providing for the reorganization of our police courts and for the appointment of police justices, believing that its passage will inaugurate a much-desired reform, resulting in the decrease of crime and in the maintenance of peace and good order throughout the City, and we therefore earnestly hope that its passage may closely follow the charter and School bill.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

A large meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association was held, last evening, at No. 1,000 Third-avenue, Mr. Walter S. Pinckney presiding. The following resolutions were offered by Capt. Milward:

Resolved, That the Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District congratulate their comrades in the late political campaign on the reinstallation of their beloved leader, Gen. Grant, in the chair honored by a Washington and a Lincoln.

That in the inaugural address we see foreshadowed the line of policy which will rule and govern the President's action during the ensuing four years.

That we pledge him our support in carrying out his views in regard to the reduction of taxation, the treatment of the Indian tribes, the foreign policy of the Government, and in extending the olive branch of peace to our Southern brethren.

That we condemn the action of the Forty-second Congress in giving a retrospective effect to the bill increasing the salaries of members of Congress as unwise, unjust, and dishonest, and we call on our Republican members to refuse to receive money so wrongfully taken from the people.

That we urge upon the State Senate the speedy passage of the charter for this City without material alterations from the shape in which it was received from the House, as we deem its provisions adequate to the giving to this City an honest economical government.

Mr. Moulton said the resolution met his approval so far as the action of Congress was concerned, but with respect to the clause touching upon the charter, he considered it unadvisable that it should be adopted. Eighteen months ago, when the curtain was lifted which revealed the corruption of this City, and the want of integrity everywhere apparent in the administration of public affairs, the howl came up from every side that Republicanism was a failure, and all of them became alarmed; and he believed it was the interest of the Republican Party to conciliate the Reformers, otherwise they might fall back into a minority party.

Capt. Milward fully agreed with Mr. Moulton, that the City had been a sink of corruption, but, he would ask, was it the Republican Party brought about that state of things? [Cries of "No! no!"] The men who were now clamoring so loudly for Reform, and who were flaunting their finery in our face, had reduced the City to that state of degradation. But he maintained that the Republican Party was pre-eminently the party of Reform. [Applause.]

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and, after enrolling over thirty new members, the meeting adjourned.

THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association met last night at No. 2,312 Third-avenue, Wm. Haw, Jr., presiding. After the transaction of some ordinary routine business, Mr. Barbour offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Believing that following the old political forms of government in this City, at this crisis, will produce no improvement in the same, and

Believing that the vanity, if nothing worse, of the Mayor of New-York, as shown by his efforts at obtaining in and through the charter all responsible power, ostensibly for himself, but really for the enemies of progress, is at variance with what is due to the Republican cause, is in conflict with a good administration having for its object a healthy system of reform, and

Believing that such would, if not wisely disregarded, eventuate but as a cheat upon the people, whereby the same class of men whom justice and the popular will have previously condemned at the polls would gradually come back to power;

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to the honorable the Senators of New-York that they should vote approval to and pass the said charter intact, especially with the provisions therein contained relating to the appointing power, in the form as agreed upon by the Assembly, and that this should be done so quickly as to stamp their action as the action of men conspicuous for decision, faithfulness, honor, and far-seeing wisdom.

Mr. Jno. Cooper, Jr., proposed the following, which was carried:

Whereas, In our belief, the bill now before the Legislature to abolish the office of "Police Justice" in this City, is a measure wise in conception, and truly subservient to the interests of Reform; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we earnestly advocate and heartily indorse the passage of such an act, and hereby recommend to our representatives in the Assembly and the Senate, to give the same their approval, both as a Reform and a Republican measure, eminently desirable for the interests of good government.

The following, offered by W. H. Williams, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District of the City of New-York do hail with proud satisfaction the inauguration for the second term of office for President of the United States of Ulysses S. Grant with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction, and we are confident that the high honor conferred upon him by the great American people has been worthily bestowed.

Mr. H. C. Robinson offered the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That virtue, fidelity, and intelligence are the primary foundations from which rise all stable and well-regulated governments; and that the State can do no greater work for the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the people, than to inaugurate and maintain the best system of public instruction which can be devised.

Resolved, That to give all children a good common school education is to reduce the charge upon the community for the care of petty criminals, and to retard the growth of poverty.

Resolved, That public opinion demands that confidence shall be restored to the public schools, and in order that this may be done, it seems necessary that our Board of Education should be reorganized.

Resolved, That we approve the bill now under consideration in the Legislature, known as the Patterson School bill, because we believe it will improve the character and enlarge the usefulness of the school system in its application to this City.

The meeting then adjourned.

Man, the Riddle—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Osgood.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood lectured, last evening, in the chapel of Rutgers College. His subject was "Man, the Riddle: What We do not Know of Him," and the lecture was an essay upon the wonders of the human body and the mystery of life—the life of the body and the life of the soul—the study of the one as leading always to the thought of the other. The lecture was both physiological and psychological, touching upon what has been discovered relating to our physical existence, compared with the phenomena which are yet to be explained, and an effort to show how very limited our knowledge is of the workings of the mind. The lecturer was listened to with attention and with apparent pleasure.

Storm in South Jersey.

On Monday, a perfect hurricane swept over South Jersey from the south-west, doing considerable damage to fences, trees, and buildings. Great damage was done in the southern portion of Camden. The ship-building yards at Kaign's Point suffered much, principally that of Wood, Diolougue & Co. A frame building in their yard, nearly 200 feet long and three stories high, was nearly leveled with the ground. The workmen were not in the building at the time of its fall, so, fortunately, there was no casualty. The damage is estimated at $10,000.

Personal.

Congressman Charles O. Neil, of Philadelphia; ex-Senator John S. Carlisle, of West Virginia; ex-Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo; Judge E. D. Rice, of Maine; Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, and Judge C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. N. E. Chandler, of Pennsylvania; Judge James E. Temple, of Boston, and Gen. Byron Laflin, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Senator F. A. Sawyer, of South Carolina, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Ex-Congressman H. M. Drane and Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, Gen. J. S. Whitney, of Boston, Capt. Hamilton Perry, of the steamship Adriatic, and Hon. T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, President of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator J. Harlan, of Iowa, Capt. J. Pratt, of England, Capt. Alex. Hay, of Philadelphia, Capt. E. S. Casey, of the United States army, and Hon. George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House.

Congressman J. C. Conner, of Texas, Congressman William R. Roberts, of New-York, and Congressman B. M. Stevens, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany; Gen. Gibbon, and Constant Williams, of the United States Army; Gen. John T. Morgan, of Alabama, and Lieut. Mansell, of the Royal Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

Baltazzi Effendi, of Washington, and Benjamin Stark, of Connecticut, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rear-Admiral Boggs, of the United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Admiral Prevost, of the British Navy, and F. Billings, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Henry P. Haven, of New-London, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Of two scales standing in Fairbanks' warehouse, one may go to weigh peltries and narwhals' teeth in Alaska, the other to weigh dates and camel's butter at the upper Nile. It is not an empty phrase that these scales are the Universal Standard.—*Exchange.*

While waiting for a cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of consumption. Better try at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all coughs and colds.—*World.*

The Vermont division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad forms part of a new and direct line of communication between Europe and the remote West.—*Philadelphia American Gazette.*

The renowned poet, William Ross Wallace, himself an old Kentuckian, contributes a thrilling poem, styled "Kentucky Talks," to our columns to-day, on the subject of the Public Library of Kentucky, the grand philanthropy of the South-west, which is now exciting such univeral attention throughout the country. It will well repay perusal by all lovers of literature.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts (Lemon, Vanilla, &c.) are growing in public favor."—ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts give entire satisfaction to our customers."—PARK & TILFORD.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, issued THIS DAY, contains:

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FROM WASHINGTON; full list of appointments and confirmations.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

SELECTIONS FROM FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MANUFACTURES OF NEWARK.

WASHINGTON NOTES, by Grace Greenwood.

COLORADO—CLIMATE AND RAILROADS.

ON NEW-YORK INDIANS.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

HORTICULTURAL.

MINES AND MANUFACTURES.

A FULL PAGE OF AGRICULTURAL MATTER.

DAIRY FARMING.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

For sale at counter in TIMES OFFICE. Price five cents.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

For a superb dress or business hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

FINLEY—SANDFORD.—On Tuesday, March 11, 1873, by Rev. Fred. Evans, BENJAMIN F. FINLEY to CARRIE B. SANDFORD, both of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ATWATER.—Suddenly, Saturday, the 8th inst., at St. James' Hotel, Marion, N. J., Mrs. ELIZABETH W., wife of Leonard D. Atwater.

Funeral services by Rev. Dr. J. E. Rockwell, at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Remsen sts., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 12th inst. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

ALLISON.—At Stony Point, N. Y., March 9, SAMUEL SEARS, son of Brewster J. and Anna Given Allison, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral services at the residence of the parents, Stony Point, Wednesday morning, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock.

BLAKEMAN.—On Tuesday morning, 11th March, ELIZABETH BOYD, elder daughter of Dr. Wm. N. Blakeman.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house, No. 28 West 37th-st., Thursday, 3½ P. M.

CLARKSON.—At Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on Monday, the 10th inst., THOMAS STREATFEILD CLARKSON, in the 74th year of his age.

HALL.—On Tuesday, March 11, at 11 P. M., at her residence, No. 688 Lexington-av., ANNA MARIA, wife of the late Albert Hall, in the 46th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Thursday's paper.

HUESTIS.—On Monday, March 10, at Mile Square, Westchester County, JOSHUA HUESTIS, aged 78 years.

Funeral from the Reformed Church, Mount Vernon, Thursday, March 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, March 11, the infant son of Wm. M. and Sarah E. Johnson.

JONES.—On Monday, March 10, JOHN G. JONES, son of Charles H. Jones, Esq., of Cold Spring, Long Island.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, March 13, at St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Syosset on the arrival of the train which leaves James-slip at 10½ A. M., and foot of 34th-st. East River, at 10½ A. M. Returning to New-York the train leaves Syosset at 4:24 P. M.

MARSHALL.—Suddenly at Poughkeepsie, GEORGE MARSHALL, on Tuesday morning.

The funeral services will take place at the Episcopal Church, Market-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ P. M.

MILLS.—On Monday, 10th inst., at 9 P. M., at her residence, No. 122 East 22d-st., CATHARINE, wife of Nathaniel R. Mills, in the 44th year of her age.

Funeral at 11 A. M., Thursday, 13th inst.

MONTGOMERY.—Suddenly, in this City, March 10, CHARLES F. MONTGOMERY, of Lodi, N. Y.

☞ Seneca County papers please copy.

PATTISON.—On Saturday, March 8, at Jacksonville, Fla., WILLIAM A., son of William Pattison, of White Plains, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

QUINBY.—At the Coleman House, this City, on Monday, 10th inst., Lieut. DE HART G. QUINBY, U. S. A., son of Gen. I. F. Quinby, Rochester, N. Y.

RILEY.—On Sunday, March 9, THEODORE W. RILEY, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., on Wednesday, March 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

RUCH.—At New-Orleans, La., on the 8th inst., JOSEPH RUCH, a native of Berne, Switzerland, (late of this City, but for the past forty-two years a resident of New-Orleans,) in the 84th year of his age.

SPANGENBERG.—On Wednesday, March 5, at New-Orleans, La., LEONARD SPANGENBERG, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, L. Spangenberg, Jr., No. 333 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 13, at 10 A. M.

TALCOTT.—At Clinton, N. Y., on Sunday, 9th inst., HARRIETT N., wife of the late William H. Talcott, of Jersey City, aged 86 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TALCOTT.—At Denver, Col., KATE A., wife of William Talcott, formerly of Jersey City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TORREY.—On Monday, March 10, JOHN TORREY, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services at the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Thursday, March 13, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, March 11, after a short illness, MARY, wife of the late Robert Thompson, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 2 P. M. on Thursday, from her late residence, No. 77 Horatio-st., New-York.

THERIOTT.—On Monday, March 10, after a long and painful illness, at his late residence, No. 21 Dean-st., Brooklyn, HERMINE, relict of the late Aug. B. Theriott.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Warren and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning at 10½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

VAN BRUNT.—On Sunday, March 9, of pneumonia, ANN, widow of the late Jaque Van Brunt, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son, Daniel Van Brunt, Bay Ridge, Long Island, on Wednesday, March 12, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

VAN BUREN.—At Brighton, England, March 10, in the 28th year of his age, EDWARD LIVINGSTON VAN BUREN, son of Smith T. Van Buren, of Fishkill-on-Hudson.

☞ Albany and Milwaukee papers please copy.

VALENTINE.—On March 11, STEPHEN A. VALENTINE, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 70 South 10th-st., Williamsburg, on Thursday, March 13, at 2 P. M. His friends are invited to attend.

WIGHT.—On Monday evening, 10th inst., in this City, HERBERT WIGHT, of Englewood, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WELLS.—At Southold, Long Island, on Monday, March 10, 1873, Mrs. JANE S. WELLS, relict of the late Giles Wells.

Funeral at Southold, Long Island, on Thursday, March 13, at 2 P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point, Long Island, at 9 A. M.

Dearest mother, none can tell
How much we loved thee, how well;
God loved thee too, and He thought best
To take thee home, with Him to rest.

WILLSON.—In Brooklyn, March 10, Dr. A. DUNCAN WILLSON, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 44 Gates-av., on Thursday, March 13, at 11 o'clock.

WILLETS.—On the 10th inst., MARGARET ANN, wife of Robert Willets.

Funeral on Fifth day, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Bayside, Long Island. Carriages will be in waiting at Bayside Depot on arrival of the Flushing and North-side train that leaves Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—It is now generally admitted that the only medicines that will cure Consumption are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

The MANDRAKE PILLS clear out the liver and restore it to a healthy condition, purge off the foul slime and diseased matter that are stopping up the stomach and bowels and interfering with their proper work; they are free from calomel or any other drug that is injurious to the system, and can be taken with safety by all classes and conditions. The SEA-WEED TONIC gives tone to the stomach and other organs, creates a good appetite and assists to digest the food, strengthens the general system, and the person will soon grow strong and increase in flesh.

The PULMONIC SYRUP ripens the diseased matter in the lungs and expels it by expectoration, heals all sores and cavities in the lungs, and thus are persons restored to health who had been given up as incurable with Pulmonary Consumption. In a few cases the medicine may not succeed, not from any want of power in the medicines themselves, but solely on account of the imprudence of those taking them.

I find the great error with most people is that they do not take proper care of themselves, and by exposure to our damp and cold atmosphere, are continually adding cold to cold, so that nothing will do them any good. I wish to state here very emphatically, that if people wish to get well they must avoid exposure, damp, cold, or changeable weather, particularly during the Winter and early Spring. They must not take cold, and in my extended experience I have found it best for consumptive people, during the cold and damp weather, to remain in a well-ventilated room, and with a thermometer regulate the temperature at or near a uniform standard.

The temperature most grateful and invigorating to the human system ranges from 65° to 75°, but it may be made higher or lower, to suit peculiarities. This temperature appears to abstract the heat of the body in about the same proportion in which it is generated in the healthy state of the system, and this degree of temperature is, therefore, the most congenial, for it neither exhausts the vital powers, nor gives rise to any unpleasant sensations.

For the proper physical exercise, walking in the room and exercising in calisthenics will be ample to give a free and healthy circulation of the blood, and materially assist digestion.

The diet requires strict attention. A nutritious and easily digested diet is necessary to assist in making good blood.

Every one acquires a knowledge by experience, of what does and what does not agree with him.

Avoid all substances that are heavy on the stomach and seem to disagree with it; use only such articles as experience demonstrates are right and proper.

I fully believe that nearly all consumptives, who take my medicines according to the directions, and practice strictly the above diet and regimen, will get well, as thousands have been cured who have taken proper care of themselves and used SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills prepared by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
north-east corner of 6th and Arch sts.,
Philadelphia.

And for sale by all druggists and dealers.
JOHN F. HENRY,
Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, New-York,
Wholesale Agent.

IMPORTANT ART NOTICE.

The following, among other eminent artists, are represented in Mr. Beaumont's collection of Paintings now on exhibition (free) day and evening, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway:

Baron Henry Leys,
Zamacoia,
Meyer von Bremen,
J. Robie,
Toulmouche,
Plassan,
Willems,
Compte-Calix,
Caisne,
Zuber Buhler,
Baron,
Bourguereau,
Carand,
Carolus,
Giuliano,
Reboucet,
Victor Chavet,
Lafon,
B. C. Koekoek,
Count-de Bylandt,
De Vos,
Henriette Ronner,
Armfield,
E. C. Barnes,
Girardot,
Lasalle,
Th. Frere,
Zurcher,
David Col,
Robbe,
Verboeckhoven,
Mlle. Bakhuyzen,
Bakalowicz,
Chaplin,
Caille,
Ch. Hue,
Dillens,
Calisch,
[illegible],
Anfray,
Landelle,
Loutrel,
Boddington,
Herring,
[illegible],
[illegible],
Percy,
[illegible],
Reynijens,
[illegible],
Tschaggeny,
[illegible],
C. L. Muller,
&c., &c.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

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BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER, AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
IS INDISPENSABLE.
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When life looks short and death seems sure,
When all physicians fail to cure;
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WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT FOR ALL physical pains. Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator for catarrh, colds in the head, and weak nerves, with NASAL TUBE, sold everywhere.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

HENRY CAPT, OF GENEVA,
Now has a beautiful assortment of Watches and Traveling Clocks of his own make at No. 22 UNION-SQUARE.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, March 15, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TAPE-WORM
Removed in a few hours, with head complete. No fee asked until the head passes. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic Depot, No. 3 St. Mark's-place.
C. W. EASTWOOD.

BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD" STREET AND PARK LAMPS; also, Torch and Key for lighting street lamps instantaneously, the same now used in New-York; are being adopted everywhere. Office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Whole tickets, $22. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

NEEDLES FOR SEWING-MACHINES.—General depot established at BARTLETT'S, 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 7 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, March 11, notwithstanding the stormy weather, was large, and although all the sales advertised were not consummated, considerable real estate was disposed of, as will be seen from the review of the proceedings as follows:

Muller, Wilkins & Co., at an executor's sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Peter Scherston, deceased, disposed of property located on the south-west corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, namely: One four-story brick house, with store and lot, latter 24.2 by 62.2, No. 461 Sixth-avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-eighth-street, sold to S. Rich for $44,000; one four-story brown-stone front house and lot, latter 25 by 61.10, No. 459 Sixth-avenue, west side, adjoining above, sold to same buyer for $37,100; one three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, latter 15.9 by 49.3, No. 102 West Twenty-eighth-street, 62.2 feet west of Sixth-avenue, in rear of above, sold to Mr. Rich for $11,525, and a similar house, with lot 22.1 by 49.3, No. 104 West Twenty-eighth-street, adjoining above, sold to Lewis Radford for $13,100. This property sold well, the total realized for the entire lot being $105,725. The same property was offered at private sale less than ten years ago for $40,000, without finding purchasers. Messrs. Muller & Co. also sold at public auction the two-story and attic brick house and lot, latter 25 by 116, No. 104 Amity-street, south side, between Sullivan and Macdougal streets, for $15,000, to J. B. Lockwell. Also, offered at public auction the store and lot No. 50 Water-street, which was knocked down at $14,300, but no transfer of title was effected.

Dingee, Porter & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Robert Cochran, Esq., referee, disposed of the premises known as No. 227 Bowery, east side, 150 feet north of Rivington-street, embracing a lot 24.11 by 186, with buildings thereon consisting of two brick houses, two sheds and a brick factory in rear 24.11 by 60.4, with an alley way 10 feet wide, running across the rear of the lot communicating with Rivington-street, for $51,500. Purchaser Jno. W. Mills, a mortgagee and one of the defendants in the legal action. At the price sold the property is very cheap.

Joseph McGuire, at public auction, sold in one parcel seven lots, each 25.2¾ by 75, on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, north-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street, with two lots, (with gores,) making each lot in size 25 by about 153, for $70,000 the plot; purchaser Joseph Wangler. This sale was made for cash, and the purchase of the lots may be termed a bargain.

R. V. Harnett sold at public auction, one full-size building lot, situate on the north side of West Thirty-third-street, 375 feet west of Tenth-avenue, for $6,000, which was bought by M. M. White & Co.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., offered at public auction, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 45 East Eighteenth-street, north side, 160 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for which bids to the amount of $25,000 were received, but no sale made.

No other sales than those above noted were attempted, the following legal auctions being adjourned as follows: By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., sale of house and lot on West Twenty-first-street, north side, 238.4 feet west of Ninth-avenue, adjourned to April 1; by Joseph McGuire, sale of house and lot No. 41 Park-street, near Pearl-street, adjourned to April 2, and by same auctioneer, sale of premises Nos. 44, 46, and 48 New Bowery, known as the Grant House, near James-street, adjourned to Monday of next week, the 17th inst.

In reference to the sale of Brooklyn real estate, held in that city yesterday by Cole & Murphy, a report, if received, will be made to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day the following auctions are announced, all at the Exchange:

By James M. Miller, trustee's sale of City property, namely: The four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 55 West Twelfth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, lot 20.9 by 100; three lots, together forming plot in size 75 by 98.9, with building thereon nearly covering same, situate on East Twenty-fourth-street, south side, 81.6 feet east of First-avenue, and two three-story and basement frame-houses and lots, located on First-avenue, east side, 71.9 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, lots each 26.8 by 95, houses each 55 feet deep. Also, foreclosure sale of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, south side, 200 feet east of Third-avenue, lot 15 by 100.10.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court sale of the premises No. 199 Allen-street, west side, between Stanton and Houston streets, embracing a lot 25 by 87.6, with a three-story and basement brick-front house upon the front thereof, and a five-story and cellar brick house in rear.

By Muller, Wilkins and Co., foreclosure sale of a house and lot on Fifth-avenue, west side, 27.1 feet north of Forty-sixth street; lot 18.4 by 75.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., adjourned receiver's sale of lease of the premises No. 744 Broadway, south-east corner of Astor-place, embracing a large, irregular-shaped lot, having a front on Broadway of 41.4 feet, and on Astor-place of 75 feet, with four-story brick building thereon, covering same; lease expires May 1, 1880; rent, $17,500 per year.

By D. M. Seaman, public auction sale of the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 130 West Forty-seventh-street, south side, 437.6 feet east of Seventh-avenue; lot 18.9 by 100.5.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., adjourned foreclosure sale of the house and lot No. 254 Madison-avenue, west side, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets; lot 24.4 by 100.

By James C. Eadie, public auction sale of Brooklyn property, as follows: Six lots, together forming plot in size 96 by 103, situate on the south-east corner of Fourth and South Second streets, now occupied by the Central Baptist Church, (to be sold in single lots,) one plot 47.6 by 78.6, with brick building thereon, situate on the south-west corner of Fourth and South Third-streets, now occupied by the Universalist Church; one two-story attic and basement frame house and lot, known as No. 153 Fourth-street, lot 24 by 96; one two-story frame house and plot on the south-west corner of Fourth and South Fourth streets, plot 48 by 103; one two-story and basement frame house and lot, No. 111 Fourth-street, adjoining above, lot 24 by 103, and one two-story and basement frame house and lot, No. 188 South Ninth-street, south side, 25 feet west of Sixth-street, lot 25 by 100.

Exchange Sales Tuesday, March 11.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 four-story brick house, with store and lot, No. 461 6th-av., s. w. corner of West 28th-st., lot 24.2¼x62.2	$44,000
1 four-story b. s. h. and l., No. 459 6th-av., w. s., 24.2¼ ft. s. of West 28th-st., adjoining above, lot 25.0¼x51.10	37,100
1 three-story and basement bk. h. and l., No. 102 West 28th-st., s. s., 62.2 ft. w. of 6th-av., in rear of above, lot 15.9x49.3, (rear line 16.1 ft.)	11,525
1 three-story and basement bk. h. and l., No. 104 West 28th-st., s. s., 77.11 ft. w. of 6th-av., adjoining above, lot 22.1x49.3	13,100
1 two-story and attic bk. h. and l., No. 104 Amity-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Sullivan-st., lot 25x116	15,000

By Dingee, Porter & Co.

Premises No. 227 Bowery, e. s., 150 ft. n. of Rivington-st., embracing lot 24.11x186, with following buildings thereon: 1 brick house, front, 24.11x40.3; 1 brick house, 13.3x24.10, 2 sheds, and brick factory, rear, 24.11x60.4	$51,500

By Joseph McGuire.

7 lots, Grand Boulevard, e. s., n. e. cor. 109th-st., each 25.2¾x75, and 2 lots with gores in rear, West 109th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Boulevard, adjoining above in rear, each 25xabout 153, sold together in plot	$70,000

By R. V. Harnett.

1 lot, West 33d-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	$6,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 10.

12th-st., s. s., 154 ft. w. of Washington-st., 66x80	$50,000
28th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	40,500
29th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9	16,000
37th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 22x51.11	7,000
54th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x100.5	51,000
74th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x176.10	10,000
79th-st., s. s., 225.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 24.6x102.2	20,000
83d-st., n. s., 121.6 ft. e. of Bloomingdale road as it was in 1848, 25x102.2	9,000
86th-st., n. s., about 229 ft. e. of 4th-av., 21x100.8	10,000
91st-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.8	5,700
115th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	4,000
121st-st., n. s., 314.3 ft. w. of Avenue A, 17.10x100.11	14,000
121st-st., n. s., 314.3 ft. w. of Avenue A, 35.9x100.11	8,000
124th-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18x100.11	18,000
142d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x½ block	14,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 45th-st., 20x80	100
Same property	100
Madison-av., w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 82d-st., 25.6x95	15,000
1st-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 109th-st., 100x75	66,000
1st-av., e. s., 24 ft. n. of 20th-st., 22.6x58	13,750
4th-av., s. e. corner 71st-st., 75.5x100; 71st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.5	48,100

LEASES.

Broome-st., No. 531, corner Sullivan, store, 3 years, per year	$1,200
Grand-st., Nos. 417 and 419, 3 years, per year	1,800
5th-st., No. 630, 4 years, per year	1,500
14th-st., Nos. 22, 24, and 26, East, 13¾ years, per year	15,000
3d-av., No. 2,002, store, &c., 7¼ years, per year	1,500
6th-av., No. 58, corner West Washington-place, 3 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT TO A PRIVATE FAMILY a very desirable full-size Brown Stone House, on West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in perfect order and all modern improvements. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, HALF ON MORTGAGE—The superior built and elegantly frescoed 20 foot four-story brown-stone house on 51st-st., 5th and 6th avs., College Lease. Apply to HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 8th-av.

FOR SALE — FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and subcellar brown-stone front house and lot on East 54th-st., close to 5th-av. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone French basement house, East 20th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; price $30,000; early possession.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 54TH-ST., A CHARMing house for a small family, 16.8x50x100, four story, brown stone, high stoop, fully furnished. (folio 34,) $25,000.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

$15,000 WILL BUY HOUSE NO. 217 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 17.8x50x98, three story, brick, in good order; a bargain; (folio A. 98.)
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CHURCH property on the east side of 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; terms easy. For particulars, apply to ALEX. McCOOK, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

A CHOICE LOT IN WEST 31ST-ST., north side, between 6th and 7th avs., size 25x100, for sale at a bargain. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BOARDING-HOUSE, NEARLY filled with boarders; satisfactory reasons given; terms cash. Inquire at No. 172 Bleecker-st., for further particulars.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH PROPERTY corner of Prince and Marion sts., about 72x75 feet; Price reasonable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Maiden-lane, close to Broadway, with large rent roll. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MANSION AND grounds on Park-av. Terms to suit. W. J. SOLLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

SUNKEN LOTS.

We offer for sale a large quantity of earth and rock suitable for filling City lots and streets.

The material is situated on the line of the 4th-av. improvement, between 48th-st. an Harlem River.

Proposals will be received for delivering at the point of excavation, or at such other point as may be required.
DILLON, CLYDE & CO., Contractors,
No. 58 East 57th-st.

FOR SALE—26¼ ACRES OF LAND IN THE TWELFTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT INWOOD.—Magnificently located; on one side the Hudson River, and bounded on the other by Broadway, or Kingsbridge-road; the new boulevard runs through the property, making a large number of fine building sites, with unsurpassed view of the river, &c.

Further information can be had of
GEO. C. FLINT, No. 396 Hudson-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, BASEment, and sub-cellar Nova Scotia front house and lot on Madison-av., near 54th-st., hard wood and cabinet finish; butler's pantry and dumb waiter, full size and in perfect order. For permits and further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE—REASONABLY.—No. 5 East 41st-st., No. 590 5th-av., No. 45 West 51st-st., No. 16 West and No. 15 East 53d-st., 8 West and Nos. 16 to 24 East 57th-st., No. 1 East 62d-st., and Nos. 744, 746, and 781 5th-av.; also others.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—NOS. 57 AND 59 THOMPSON-ST., each lot 32¾x100; this property with the buildings, will be sold together or separately at a low price. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 28 WEST 36th-st., near 5th-av., three-story high-stoop house, with or without the furniture; desirably located for a physician or dentist. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 14 EAST 42D-ST., BEtween 5th and Madison avs., four story, Nova Scotia stone, twenty-five feet wide, in good order, with all the modern improvements; price $45,000. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—ONE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, corner house; five four-story and basement high stoop brown-stone houses, 16x50; two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, 13x55; corner Lexington-av. and 71st-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house on the north side of 74th-st., third house west of Madison-av. Size, 25x60; lot 102; finished in hard woods in the most superb manner. Party will be on the premises to show the same every afternoon from 1 to 5.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ELEGANT HOUSES on north side of 121st-st., near steam-boat landing; houses new; all modern improvements; boats leave for Fulton and Peck-slip every half hour; very convenient to gentlemen doing business down-town. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, No. 150 West 34th st., near Broadway; full size, in good order. For further particulars and permits, apply to
ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE south-west corner of Houston and Thompson sts.; size, 70x75. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or H. F. WOODWARD, No. 23 Carmine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 48TH-ST., WEST OF AND near 5th-av., a four-story first-class stone front modern and complete dwelling; College lease about fourteen years to run on first term, at $350 per annum. Price, $60,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — VERY ELEGANT WIDE house in 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, (folio 67,) $55,000.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 4th avs., three-story brick, 22x46x100, (folio A. 231;) $19,000.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN EAST 25TH ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., 22x55x100, three story, high stoop, brown stone, (folio 57,) $24,000.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 61 PARK-AV., FITTED UP and decorated in the most elegant manner by Pottier & Stymus; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOUSE IN WEST 8th-st., 25x60x100, four story, brick, (folio 67;) $25,000.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

PIER AND BULKHEAD PROPERTY for sale on the East River, at Gouverneur-slip. Apply to HENRY BERGH, No. 696 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIRST RESidences in the two cities, four-story brown-stone house, 27x70, with dining-room extension, thirteen sleeping-rooms, all the improvements, conservatory, stable, and grounds covering six lots in beautiful effect, on high ground; the best street in Brooklyn, and only thirty minutes' walk from the Astor House. Inquire of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, three cheap frame and three first-class, brown-stone front houses, in the best location in Brooklyn; having to take the above for debt, will sell cheap. Inquire of WM. E. CHAPMAN, in the brick-yard, foot of Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A BARgain, a new three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, with all improvements; furnace in cellar; good location. Inquire of JOSEPH I. KIRBY, builder, No. 73 Gates-av.

FOR SALE — A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, high basement, modern improvements, on Willow-st., Brooklyn, within short distance Wall-st. Ferry. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — A COLONNADE DOUBLE house, on Long Island, two hours by South Side Railroad; substantially built, brick cellar, good stable and carriage-house; one acre of ground, with long frontage on the main road; ten minutes from station; same from South Bay, a beautiful view of which from the house; fishing, bathing, shooting, and sailing, and good neighbors; one of the best locations on the island. Address R. W. KENYON, Williamsburg (N. Y.) Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE farm of 350 acres, located within two miles of the centre of the City of Ogdensburg, N. Y., on the St. Lawrence River, eight miles below the "Thousand Islands," commanding superior advantages for healthfulness, fishing, gunning, yachting, boating, &c.; about forty acres in wood, balance under cultivation and pasture; no buildings; price $75 per acre, on very easy terms. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A GOOD CHANCE.—THE HOMESTEAD belonging to Ebenezer Lyon, Esq., situated on north Broadway, Yonkers; will be rented for one or more years; from one to six acres of land will go with the house; there is plenty of fruit of all kinds; good stabling for horses, and ice-house filled. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Warburton-av., opposite Manor Hall, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ELIZAbeth, N. J., city houses, brick and brown stone, strictly first-class in all respects, within three minutes' walk of the depot, for sale or to let at less than one-half New-York prices; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to B. OGDEN & SON, No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or W. WILLIAMS, No. 183 Broadway, New-York, at about 10 A. M.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE IN THE UPtown of Newark, (Woodside,) a snug frame house, eight rooms, two stories; well built and hard-finished throughout; furnace in cellar, and water in kitchen and bath-room; lot 50x200; in a desirable locality, and but five minutes' walk from two railroads to New-York; price $5,000. For particulars, address C. H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—ELEgant residence; first-class location; house contains sixteen rooms; stable and out-buildings; large lot; all kinds of fruit and shade; seven minutes' walk from depot; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of GEORGE A. MARSH, opposite depot, or A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FARMS AT A BARGAIN.—THIRTY-three and eighty acres; 1¼ hours from Chambers-st.; good buildings, orchards, timber, springs; high and healthful; both sides of railroad; depot needed on property; ready to cut up and make a fortune for buyer. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE NEAR LONG BRANCH.—COUNtry residence, with four acres, or more, fine lawn, and abundance of full-grown shade trees. Apply to owner, between 10 and 12. EDWARD C. FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS offer the very desirable residence of the late N. H. Stockwell, on High-st.; large grounds, abundance of well-grown ornamental fruit-trees. Full particulars at No. 9 Nassau-st.

PASSAIC, ERIE ROAD, NEAR DEPOT.—An acre of land, house, eleven rooms; good improvements surrounding; $10,000; also furnished and unfurnished houses to let. G. C. SNOW & CO., No. 239 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND at Milburn, N. J., one hour from New-York, suitable for laying out in villa plots; $300 per acre; location high and healthy; splendid views. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

BLOOMFIELD, FIVE MINUTES FROM two depots—Handsome house, all modern improvements; lot 80x220; stable; grounds beautifully improved.
J. HENRY JOHNSON,
No. 98 Broadway, Room No. 3.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

HUDSON RIVER—THREE-QUARTERS of a mile frontage, five miles above Kingston, 182 acres of land, will be sold or exchanged for property in or near New-York, at fair valuation. Address COUNTRY-SEAT, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD IMmediately, two lots, 50x100, at Chatham, N. J.; price, $300, part cash. Address

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PILLOT PARK PROPERTY,
ORANGE, N. J.

For sale two new and charming first-class villas and stables on Gregory-av., just completed, and replete with all the conveniences of city houses, together with one or more acres of land, as may be desired. The neighborhood is first-class and will be so maintained.

Also,

The mansion, containing forty rooms, with ten to fifteen acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with cold and hot graperies and green-house. Terms easy, and possession immediate. For further particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, or Orange, New-Jersey, near Main depot.

NEAR HIGH BRIDGE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On the line of the Hudson River Railroad, and within twenty-five minutes of 42d-st.,

Two or three elegantly-furnished houses, with all the conveniences, such as gas, water, billiard-room, fine stables, &c.

Also,

Unfurnished cottages and houses, ranging from $800 to $1,500 rent per year.

Most of the above have splendid views of the Harlem River and Valley.

Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

Rapid Transit

ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

For homes on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

The Providence Orphan Asylum and Hospital, of Burlington, offer for sale their splendid six-acre lot, adjoining M. Davis and Howard's ground, on Tuttle-st. Address Box No. 882, Burlington, Vt.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OF the handsomest country-seats in the vicinity of this City, three-quarters of a mile from the Whitestone Station, on the Flushing and North-side Railroad. The property consists of thirty-five acres of land, sloping toward Long Island Sound, beautifully laid out with trees and shrubbery. The house is three stories high, frame, filled in with brick, fifty feet square, has water to second floor and gas-pipes laid in ready for use; it contains twenty-five rooms, and commands a view of the sound and surrounding country rarely equaled. Upon the property are a gardener's cottage, fine stables, cow-house, sheds, poultry-house, &c.; also green-house and root cellar. There are forty trips a day by train and four by boat to Whitestone; time, one hour or less. Will be leased for a term of years to a satisfactory applicant.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—INVITING opportunity for sea-side hotel or boarding-house keepers.—The Pavilion Estate at Far Rockaway, Long Island. There are eight large cottages, with accommodations for 200 guests, a detached kitchen, ice-house, lodge, &c., in one inclosure of six acres; situation the finest in Rockaway, fronting the beach; a well-known and fashionable resort. The cottages can be profitably rented singly to families and lodgers; meals prepared and supplied from the detached kitchen; no cooking in the houses. Apply at the office of JAMES H. FAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

WESTCHESTER LAND FOR SALE.—Seventy acres smooth, income-producing land, farm-house and buildings, fronting 2,000 feet on Boulevard and 1,700 on a wide road; a corner, and commanding extensive views; ten minutes from two steam lines, two horse-car lines and steam-boat, and about twenty minutes from Harlem bridge; lots in the vicinity sell at the very low price of $250 per City lot; a most eligible opportunity for investment or speculation; principals only dealt with. Address VICTOR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

YONKERS PROPERTY—ONE OF THE most desirable places on Warburton-av., three minutes' walk from Glenwood Station, for sale at a reasonable price. For terms, which will be made to suit, apply to WM. HOLME, No. 381 West-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE farms near Sing Sing; splendid river and inland views; contents 160 and 116 acres. Reference, GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.

By order of EDWARD C. LITCHFIELD, Esq., and others,

WEDNESDAY, March 19,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite Court-house,
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO
of the
most superb and choice
PROSPECT PARK LOTS
ever placed on the market.
CREME DE LA CREME
of
BROOKLYN PROPERTY.
Views, localities, and surroundings
UNEXCEPTIONABLE.
BUILDERS, INVESTORS, CAPITALISTS

Speculators and all others interested in real estate are invited to read carefully each description and verify it by a personal examination of the property.

NINTH-AVENUE AND FIRST-STREET—North corner, three full lots, fronting on the park. Views commanding, magnificent, almost beyond description.

FIRST-STREET—North-east side, 100 feet north-west from 9th-av., eight fine, full-sized lots adjoining the above.

EIGHTH-AVENUE AND DOUGLASS-STREET—South-west corner, but a stone's throw from Flatbush-av. and Grand Plaza, six superior lots, all fronting 8th-av.

THIRD-STREET—South-east corner of 6th-av., six very choice lots.

THIRD-STREET—South-west side, 220 feet west of 7th-av., eight fine, full-sized lots, 25x100, adjoining brown-stone houses.

(Third-st. is eighty feet wide, Belgian pavement, double rows of trees, with uniform court-yards and sewers, water and gas, and sidewalks complete, and is the most beautiful approach to the park.)

FOURTH-STREET—Eight lots, 25x90, in rear of the above.

SIXTH-AVENUE—At the corner of 2d-st., six choice lots.

SEVENTH-AVENUE—East side, 25 feet north-east of Sackett-st., three full lots.

UNION-STREET—South-west side, 400 feet from 8th-av., two lots, 25x90.

Union-street is 80 feet wide, paved with Nicolson pavement, and leads directly to the Plaza.

PRESIDENT-STREET—North-east side, 292 feet from 8th-av., two full lots.

EIGHTH-AVENUE AND FIRST-STREET—South-west corner, six splendid lots fronting on 8th-av.

SEVENTH AVENUE—West side, entire front between 1st and 2d sts., making eight full width, beautiful lots.

FIRST-STREET—South-west side, in rear of above, four lots.

SECOND-STREET—North-east side, in rear of 7th-av. lots, four lots.

SIXTH-AVENUE AND PRESIDENT-STREET—North-east corner, five fine lots, all fronting on 6th-av.

SIXTH-AVENUE—North-west side, entire front between Carroll and President sts. Also, sixteen splendid lots in the rear of the above on President and Carroll sts.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND SECOND-STREET—South-east corner, six lots, all fronting 5th-av. Also, in rear of the above, four lots on 2d-st.

SECOND-STREET—Nine lots between 5th and 6th avs., overlooking the grounds of R. S. Tucker, Esq.

All the property is carefully restricted against nuisances.

SEVENTY PER CENT. can remain on the property for a term of years. Maps will be ready on Thursday morning, March 13, at office of Henry C. Murphy, Jr., No. 38 Court-st.; at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 56TH AND 57TH STS., NEAR CENTRAL PARK; ALSO, LOTS ON 58TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of George S. Sedgwick, Esq., referee:

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET, (100 feet wide.)—Three valuable building lots on the south side of 57th-st., 275 feet west of 9th-av., with the three lots in the rear, on the northerly side of 56th-st. Also, at the same time and place:

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—Five lots on the north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET, (100 feet wide.)—Five lots on the north side, 425 feet west of 9th-av. Ground high, neighborhood first class, and well improved; is near Central Park and Broadway.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Three lots on the south side, 150 feet east of Madison-av.

Maps at the office of auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND ELIZABETH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Geo. S. Sedgwick, Esq., referee,

BOWERY.—The lot of land, with the brick building thereon, situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts., No. 272. Lot about 25.2x80 feet.

ELIZABETH-STREET.—The lot of land, with the frame buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Elizabeth-st., in the rear of the Bowery property, and known as No. 238. Lot about 22.2x88 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 54 WEST 9TH-st., at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST NINTH-STREET.—The four-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 54. House about 55 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and is in first-rate order. Lot 16.8x93.11.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 230 WEST 37TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop and basement brick house and lot, situate on the south side of West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 230; house is about 50 feet deep; lot 18.9x98.9 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT, NORTH-WEST CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 84TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

LEXINGTON-AVENUE—One lot, situate on the north-west corner of Lexington-av. and 84th-st., 16.1½x102.2

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LEASE OF STORES AND LOTS, NOS. 831 AND 833 9TH-AV., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

NINTH-AVENUE—The lease of lots, with the two four-story brick stores and dwellings, situate on the west side of 9th-av., between 54th and 55th sts., and known as Nos. 831 and 833. The houses have gas, water, and water-closets. Lease from Mr. Astor, has twenty years to run from May, 1870; ground rent $170 each per annum; covenants for one renewal. Houses 20.3x40 feet, with extension of 10 feet. Lots each 20.3x57 feet.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED:

ON EAST TENTH-STREET, between University-place and Broadway, four story, brick.

ON WEST TENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone, English basement.

ON WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., three story, brick, high stoop.

ON EAST SEVENTEENTH-STREET, between Irving-place and 3d-av., four story, high stoop, brick.

ON EAST NINETEENTH-STREET, near 2d-av., three story, brick, English basement.

ON EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, between 4th and Lexington avs., four story, high stoop, brownstone.

ON WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, between 7th and 8th avs., three story, high stoop, marble front.

ON WEST THIRTIETH-STREET, between 5th-av. and Broadway, four story, brown stone.

ON WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET, near 5th-av., four story, brown stone.

ON EAST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, near 5th-av., four story, brick.

ON WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, between 8th and 9th avs., four story, brown stone, English basement.

ON EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, between Lexington and Park avs., four story, brown stone.

ON WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., four-story, brown stone.

ON WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone.

ON WEST THIRTY-NINTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone.

ON EAST FORTIETH-STREET, between Park and Lexington avs., three story, brown stone.

ON WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET, between 7th and 8th avs., four story, brick, English basement.

ON EAST FORTY-THIRD-STREET, near 5th-av., four story, brown stone.

ON EAST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone.

ON EAST FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET, near 5th-av., three story, high stoop, brick.

ON WEST FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET, near Broadway, three story, high stoop, brick.

ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, corner of 64th-st., three story, brown stone.

ON MADISON-AVENUE, between 33d and 34th sts., four story, brown stone, high stoop.

Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., or
No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

A HANDSOME COTTAGE RESIDENCE at Bloomfield, N. J., forty-five minutes from New-York, five minutes' walk from depot; twenty-one trains daily; commutation $70 per annum; location and neighborhood unsurpassed; two acres of ground, covered with choicest fruit; comfortable barn, chicken-house, &c.; house contains twelve rooms; good cemented cellars and wash-room; well and cistern water in the house; will rent from April or May 1 for six months, at $100 per month, or the whole year ending April 1, 1874, for $800 per annum; references required. Address OWNER, Post-office Box 2,247, New-York.

TO LET, AT LONG BRANCH—FROM the 2d of June next, to the 20th of September, the most complete and charming villa on the shore. Excellent bathing-ground, use of kitchen-garden, completely stocked, billiard-room, flower-garden, croquet-lawn, stabling for two horses, coach-house, room for two carriages, ice-house full of excellent ice. The place will be to let to a private family only. Apply to Mr. ARTHUR WALLACK, Box-office Wallack's Theatre.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on Long Island, for a year or term of years, a commodious house, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, convenient to railroad and steam-boat; stabling for six horses, carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, fruit orchard, and vegetable garden; a large trout lake on the premises, boating, &c.; a man will be on the premises to keep lawn and shrubbery in order. Apply to JESSE CARMAN, No. 72 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, ON WEST 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; the splendid residence of a gentleman going to Europe; a first-class three-story high-stoop double house, 50x60, in complete order, and most elegantly furnished; will be rented to a first-class private family at a fair rent.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ASHFORD, ONE MILE FROM Hudson River Railroad depot, and one hour from Grand Central depot this City, a nice country seat, ample grounds, fine old shade trees, with exquisite river and landscape views; rent $1,000. D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 42.

A LARGE, UNFURNISHED HOUSE on 5th-av., near 14th-st., suitable for boarding purposes, will be rented reasonable to a responsible party.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG the Hudson, handsomely furnished and unfurnished houses to rent for either season or years, at very reasonable prices. Photographs, maps, &c., with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av., near 38th-st.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILroad, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 34 Burling-slip, up-stairs.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone-front house on 36th-st., adjoining 5th-av.; full size, and first class in every respect; gas-fixtures with the house. Can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock by permit only from B. HAXTUN, No. 63 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house, No. 18 West Washington-place, with all the modern conveniences and in the immediate vicinity of the Washington Parade Ground. JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 36 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE IN CRANford, N. J., nicely shaded, one and three-quarter miles from depot; ten or more acres of land, outbuildings; quiet neighborhood; rent $600. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 130 EAST 25TH-ST., FULLY and handsomely furnished, at the low rent of $175 per month to a private family. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK. — FOR rent, with privilege of purchase, three cottages, containing seven to ten rooms. For particulars, apply to H. G. BELL, No. 41 Worth-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN EAST 46th-st., near 5th-av.; private family only. W. J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
South-east corner Broad and Wall sts.,
Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c.,
TO RENT FROM MAY 1.

TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA-WIDE STORE.

This entire building can be leased, or the store and basement without the upper part.

Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET IN TREMONT, WESTchester County, forty feet deep, with two show windows; the best location in the town for boots and shoes, dry-goods, or bakery and confectionery; opposite Harlem Railroad Depot, where twenty-eight trains stop daily; rent with four rooms, $500. Inquire of E. C. FRANCIS, Tremont.

TO LET—NEAR HAMILTON FERRY, WITH or without steam power, a well lighted second floor room, 50x55 feet, with good entrance. Apply at South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works, corner Summit and Van Brunt sts., South Brooklyn, or to S. EDDY & CO., Brokers, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

TO LEASE—STORE, NO. 11 BARCLAY-ST., near Broadway; five story, 25x75; to lease for a term of years at $6,000 per annum, ground rent; desirable for restaurant business and offices.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF FIRE-PROOF BUILDING NO. 82 BEEKMAN-ST., WITH OR WITHOUT POWER. INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 46½ CATHARINE-ST.; good stand for a hat store; fixtures for sale; rent $50 per month. Apply to WM. D. HARRIS, No. 22 William-st., or to Capt. ELLIOTT, 46 Catharine-st.

TO LET—TWO STORIES AND ATTIC OF the corner building, No. 832 Broadway; floors 29x60 each, with handsome entrance on Broadway. Apply on the premises, in the East River Bank.

TO LET—BASEMENT STORE, NO. 17 EAST 16th-st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, an unfurnished high-stoop house, near 5th-av. or in Madison-av., not above 38th-st.; must have two drawing-rooms, dining-room in an L, also good butler's-pantry; kitchen and laundry distinct from one another. Address No. 75 5th-av.

TENEMENT PROPERTY PAYS WELL if properly managed and looked after.—Property placed in my care made to pay. GEORGE B. WALTON, Agent, No. 21 Park-row, Rooms Nos. 50, 51, 52. Established eight years.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS of the Green-wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS,
BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN
Railway
7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE
GOLD BONDS,
SECURED BY A
1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 420 miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (202¼ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, **and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.**

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.

2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,227 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.

3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.

4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.

5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

MIDLAND
7% Guaranteed
(FIRST MORTGAGE)
Gold Bonds
Completed Road,
Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NEGOTIATION OF TEN MILLION DOLLARS OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD IS NEARLY CLOSED, $500,000 ONLY REMAINING, WHICH WE OFFER AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, YIELDING OVER NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT. THE ROAD IS ABOUT COMPLETED, AND THE NET EARNINGS MORE THAN THREE TIMES THE INTEREST ON THESE BONDS. WE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM TO INVESTORS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
BURLINGTON DIVISION.

The Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company offer for sale one hundred ($1,000) bonds of the above description.

They are a first lien upon that portion of the line from La Harpe to a point near Lomax Station, from whence, by a branch of the Burlington and Quincy Railway, a direct communication is made with the City of Burlington. They are also a lien upon the remainder of the line of 240 miles of railway, and all the other property of the Company. The Burlington division form the most important part of the Company's line, by which it has an unbroken communication with the whole railway system of Iowa, which terminates at Burlington, and by which it commands the short line to Omaha and the Pacific Railroad.

These bonds are regarded by the Company as fully equal as a security, and should command as high a price, as those issued on the other divisions, and they, therefore, recommend them as worthy the entire confidence of investors.

Apply to the Treasurer of the Company, No. 80 Broadway.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a **Specialty** of County, City and School District Bonds, **Guarantee Legality** of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List. **THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS**, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols., price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company, held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on the 5th day of March, 1873, it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be called for the purpose of approving or not, as shall seem to them proper, a lease of the said railway, its branches and leased lines, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, then to be submitted to said stockholders for their action; and also for the purpose of acting upon a proposal to authorize the directors of said Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway to issue not exceeding five millions increased capital stock of said Company for purposes authorized by law.

In accordance with the said resolutions, notice is hereby given that a meeting of said stockholders has been called for the purpose aforesaid, and will be held at the general office of said Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until the 17th day of April next.
H. P. HURLBUT, President.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES bought by EDWARD H. BARRY, No. 81 Beaver-street, first floor. Principals only.

FINANCIAL.

THE
CHEAPEST SECURITY
NOW OFFERED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Jacksonville, Ill., North-western and South-eastern Railroad,
HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.

Bearing interest at seven per cent. in Gold coin, "of or equal to the present standard."

Coupons payable in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. When desired, bonds will be registered by the Trustee—the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Interest payable January and July.

This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, **ENTIRELY PAID FOR**, and in full operation, and it is upon the completed portion *only* that bonds amounting to $600,000 are now offered at 85 and accrued interest in currency. Bonds upon the remaining portion of the road will be sold at a much higher price and will be offered only upon completed road. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an **absolutely perfect security.**

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale **$400,000** PAR VALUE **ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS** in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are **FIRST-CLASS** in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 122 BOWERY AND NO. 200 BROADWAY.
ELECTION NOTICE.
STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five directors and three inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,366,444 21	
Overdrafts	3,282 97	
U. S. Bonds, to secure circulation	290,000 00	
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	225,434 76	
Due from National Banks	124,634 51	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	16,923 61	
Banking-House	298,577 61	
Other Real Estate	4,168 83	
Cash Items (including stamps)	27,624 94	
Exchanges for Clearing-House	6,134,265 64	
Bills of National Banks	19,000 00	
Bills of State Banks	1,455 00	
Fractional Currency (including nickels)	629 42	
Specie, viz.: Coin	5,686 99	
Gold Treasury Notes	35,000 00	
Legal Tender Notes	426,137 00	
Total	$8,979,265 49	

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$750,000 00
Surplus Funds	$56,027 06	
Discount	13,411 11	
Interest	1,395 25	
Profit and Loss	64,555 61	
		135,389 03
National Bank Circulation outstanding		233,000 00
Dividends unpaid		4,720 14
Individual Deposits		1,991,190 02
Certified Checks		5,193,986 53
Due to National Banks		271,216 54
Due to State Banks and Bankers		399,763 23
Total		$8,979,265 49

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, Edwin J. Huestis, Cashier of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, in the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. HUESTIS, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of March, 1873.
J. B. MOTT, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
REUBEN MANLEY,
FRANCIS LELAND,
GEORGE ELLIS, } Directors.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, March 10, 1873.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon THURSDAY, March 20, 1873, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company, to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, Friday, March 21, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF,
C. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer-books of this Company will be closed in New-York on the 31st inst., and be removed to London, and that the same will be opened in London on the 15th April next.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1873.
By order H. WEAVER,
General Manager.
Office No. 26 Old Broad-st., London.

$480,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, on first-class New-York City real estate. First and Second Mortgages cashed. Brokers not dealt with.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.
Established twenty-one years.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE Company of New-York hereby gives notice that it intends to increase the amount of its capital stock to Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 4, 1873.
B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TISkilwa Canning Company, are hereby notified that a Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared on the paid up shares of said stock, payable March 20, 1873. Transfer-books will close March 15, and remain closed until March 22.
S. G. GEORGE, Treasurer,
Tiskilwa, Ill.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.—HENRY C. CROSS, 32 Broad-st., N. Y., member of N. Y. Stock Exchange, will buy and sell privileges on commission. Refers to Messrs. F. B. Wallace & Co., Gibson, Casanova & Co., A. W. Shepard & Co., Hill, Scott & Co., Tallcott & Sons, J. L. Brownell & Bros., and others.

$500 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN of THREE CERTIFICATES of One Hundred Shares each of the Western Union Telegraph Stock in the name of E. B. Wesley.
A. D. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

$10,000 OR $12,000 TRUST FUNDS to loan; first mortgage City improved property. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE
ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1873.

Written proposals will be received until MONDAY, 17th inst., for supplying to the Erie Railway Company, for the current year, 1,000 kegs, more or less, of square and hexagon nuts, cold and hot pressed, of best quality, as required from time to time. Also for supplying, as above, fifty tons, more or less, of cast steel for tools and frog steel in bars, plates and points, as required for use for current year, all to be subject to inspection and rejection if not satisfactory. Any further information will be furnished on application at this office.

L. L. LOCKWOOD,
PURCHASING AGENT.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.—EAST RIVER BRIDGE.—Sealed proposals will be received until April 1, 1873, for the delivery of 7,000 cubic yards of cut Granite Face Stone, required during the present year for the completion of the Brooklyn tower, East River Bridge. Plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's office. Printed specifications sent upon application by mail. Address NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau-st., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 17th of March.

By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 261 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1873.

REMOVAL.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company has moved to its new offices, No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

The coupons of its Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing 1st April next, will be paid there on presentation on and after that date.
W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, also a Six per Cent. interest Dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits, both payable in cash on demand; also, Fourteen per Cent. on the capital stock in certificates being the undivided profits of the year 1872.
WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of this Company held this day, a Dividend of Five Cents per Share, was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst. inclusive.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 2:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 3, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:27, 8, 10:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:00, and 8:05 P. M.—via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M.—all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:35 A. M.; 12:20, (Ex.,) 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 8:05 (Ex.) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M., 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company, at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

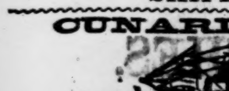
DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Calabria, Wed., March 12. | Abyssinia, Wed., April 2.
Parthia, Wed., March 19. | Algeria, Wed., April 9.
*Cuba, Wed., March 26. | *Russia, Wed'day, April 16.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 8 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC........SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, April 12, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON......Wed'day, Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.......Wed'day, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN........Wed'day, April 2, at 9 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER......Wed'day, April 9, at 2 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG.......Saturday, April 5, at 11 A.M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Mar. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 5, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, April 10, 2 P.M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. R. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T.F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P.M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR...Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T.W. FREEMAN, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE...........April 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN............April 16, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT..Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE..Saturday, April 5
PEREIRE............DANRE....Saturday, April 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the Steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN

STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Tuesday, March 25
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER....Wed'day, April 23

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. R. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agent,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, | GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., | Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.

CITY OF MEXICO, (via Nassau.)..........March 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).........March 20
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).........March 27
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana only,).........April 3

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MEXICO, will leave for Havana, via. Nassau, on THURSDAY, March 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River. For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-ROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.

GLAMORGAN..........March 12
PEMBROKE..........April 2
GLAMORGAN..........April 23
PEMBROKE..........May 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin..........55 currency
Steerage..........30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 20.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVERLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, will sail on March 29.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

COLUMBIA..Wed., Mar. 12 | ISMAILIA..Wed., Mar. 19
INDIA.....Sat., Mar. 15 | AUSTRALIA..Sat. Mar. 22

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, March 11.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, March 13.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD,

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT; taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 64 Irving-place, corner 18th-st.—Persons seeking governesses, teachers, copyists, saleswomen, seamstresses, machine operators, or companions, can be well supplied by calling at the above address; references required.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT NO. 721 6TH-AV.,
Reservoir-square.
Domestic help of all kinds constantly on hand.

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, fully capable as housekeeper and the care of children; is willing to be useful in any way not menial in a family; the highest references furnished. Address B. S., Box No. 20 *Times* Up-town Offices, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A WIDOW (AMERICAN) DESIRES A position as attendant on an invalid lady; unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications. Address Mrs. M. F. B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office, this week.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-av., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found competent and reliable servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic; City and country; also waiters.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., ON hand, for country or City, English, Scotch, Protestant, professed, and all other cooks, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, house-workers, and all kinds of female and male servants.

ATTENTION!—LADIES WISHING GOOD, competent servants, in any capacity, can be suited by calling or sending their orders to WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH OFFICE, No. 621 6th-av., a choice selection of French and German servants, both male and female, Catholic and Protestant, City or country.

AT MRS. LOWE'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st., constantly found a number of superior German servants highly recommended.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV., will be found a large number of well-recommended servants of all nations, and for all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID — WAITRESS, FINE washing, plain sewing, five years' City reference from one family, two years from another, young, neat and civil; wages $16. Apply at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid; will assist in the washing, or waiting, or the house-work of a small family; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl, in a private family, as chamber-maid or waitress, or would take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 226 West 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young German girl as chamber-maid and waitress or laundress in a private family in the City; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young woman, who is neat, clean, tidy, and well-recommended from last employer; thoroughly understands her duties in all branches; has no objections to be generally useful in a family when required. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or will do some fine or plain washing; has good references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO respectable girls (sisters) wish situations together; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or do the work of a family between them; no objection to the country; have good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—COARSE WASHING; FOUR YEARS' City reference to late employer; good bread baker, meat, game, and pastry; age, thirty; wages, $20; clean, honest, and sober. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; WAGES, $16; long City references; lady can be seen; age, thirty; clean, honest, sober; good plain cook and baker; good washer and ironer. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—NO WASHING; WAGES $20; SEVENTEEN months' City reference to last place; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; age twenty-six; no doubt about her sobriety and honesty. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a competent young woman, who is well recommended by City employer; can do nice family cooking, excellent washing and ironing; has no objections to make herself generally useful in a kind family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—AN A NO. 1 COOK; CAN BONE AND lard; makes all kinds of desserts, side dishes, jellies, brown gravies, soups, cake, bread and biscuit, &c.; has City references from parties who can be seen; wages $25. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34st-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—WILL ASSIST IN WASHING, BY A Protestant woman; country or City; very respectable, and thoroughly good cook, meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, side-dishes, &c.; good baker; very best testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has four years' reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, pastries, game, desserts, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 205 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., one flight up.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS cook in a private family; has the best of City reference; is an excellent cook; none but private family need apply. Apply for 3 days at No. 290 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., front room, second floor.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; is a good bread and biscuit maker; all kinds of desserts; willing to go to the country. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class cook, with first-class City references; a private family only need apply. Call for two days at No. 29 West 13th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; is a good baker; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 58 Greenwich-av., third floor, for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; good references; no notes attended to. Apply at No. 342 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook, washer, ironer, or the house-work of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook; best City references. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place, second floor, rear.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer, and ironer; excellent references. Apply at No. 122 West 20th-st.

DRESS-MAKER — BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, who has her own machine, and can do all kinds of sewing, a pleasant, permanent home, where she can have her little boy, two and a half years of age; the best references. Call on or address Dress-maker, No. 40 East 10th-st.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, pantry-maids, parlor-maids, &c., should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER AND Ironer, or Laundress.—By an English Protestant young woman; plain cook, good laundress, or general house-worker; good references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, to do house-work in a small private family, or would go as chamber-maid and do fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

EMPLOYERS
Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP
OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., Near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, good washer and ironer. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl a position as lady's maid; would teach young children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country; highest references. Call at No. 230 East 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Can operate on three different machines, and can dress hair in all the latest styles; in fact, is a regular hair-dresser; three years best City reference from last place. Call at No. 621 6th-av., French Office.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl; is fully competent; willing to travel; would go to Europe or California; best reference. Call for two days at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Or would have no objection to light chamber-work and seamstress. Can be seen for two days from 11 to 5 o'clock, at her last place, No. 11 Washington-square.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GIRL TO WAIT on a lady and sew, or as seamstress in a family; will assist with young children. Call at No. 35 West 36th-st., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID, who does not speak much English; has good references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—CAN puff, flute, and polish in superior style; neat, tidy, young and smart; has four and a half years' City reference; wages, $16. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—THREE YEARS' CITY REFERENCE; can flute, polish, puff, and do up laces and fineries in unequaled style; age, about 35; wages, $18 or $16. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; excellent reference; City or country. Call at 202 West 19th-st.

NURSERY-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman who is very fond of, and experienced in the care and management of children; is thoroughly capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth, and is also a neat plain sewer. Call at 126th-st., first brick house east of 3d-av., present employers.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a very respectable young woman; is a thorough seamstress; can cut and fit, operate, dress-make, and all kinds of family sewing; experienced nurse for infants or growing children; very best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chamber-maid.—By a very clean, tidy young girl, who is willing to be generally useful in any capacity which she may be able to fulfill; is very kind and attentive to children; is well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—BY A PROTESTANT German, highly recommended by her present employer, as nurse, or companion for an invalid lady with a family going to Europe. Can be seen from 9 to 3 o'clock, on Wednesday, at No. 151 1st-av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT AS NURSE and seamstress, or to take the entire charge of a baby; can cut and fit; is a very competent nurse, and has good references from most respectable parties. Call or address for two days at No. 426 4th-av., near 29th-st., in the store.

NURSE.—A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE to take entire charge from birth, and bring it up on the bottle; age about thirty; five years' City reference; wages $18. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE—FOR YOUNG CHILDREN OUT OF arms; is careful and kind; perfectly trustworthy, neat, and clean; a good plain sewer; wages, $15 or $14; City references; age twenty. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., near 26th-st., up-stairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse, and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle; no objection to the country; has good references. Apply at 721 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A MOST competent infant's nurse; can bring it up on a bottle; will be disengaged on the 17th; can be seen at present employer's. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse or chamber-maid, or plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 154 7th-av., near 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 25 East Washington-place.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—SCOTCH Protestant; young, neat, good tempered and obliging; will travel as maid to ladies or children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's machines; has two City references; will do chamber-work; wages $16; a good plain sewer. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., near 26th-st., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and ladies' maid; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with children; would like to travel with a lady; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d-av., near 44th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's-maid; can dress hair; has knowledge of dress-making; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 929 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., one flight of stairs, in the hair-store.

SEAMSTRESS AND THOROUGH DRESS-maker.—Operates on W. & W.'s machine and neat sewer; genteel looking; City references; age twenty-eight; wages $18. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as ladies' maid and seamstress; City references. Apply at No. 525 6th-av., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—UNDERSTANDS THE CARE of silver, the courses of a dinner, and salad-dressing perfectly; neat and tidy; age twenty-three; wages $18 or $16. Apply at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NICE YOUNG woman as waitress; has seven years' City references from last place; (lady to be seen;) is thoroughly competent to take a man's place in taking care of silver, making salads, &c. Call at 621 6th-av., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress, or would do the chamber-work and waiting of a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 118 West 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, who has good references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

MALES.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COPY-ists, mechanics, laborers, porters, office boys, or any kind of male labor, are requested to apply to W. B. Churchill, at No. 134 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., personally or by letter; no charge to employer or employe; office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY an Englishman; thoroughly competent; undeniable City references. Apply or address J. A., care of Bridgman, florist, No. 878 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER OR waiter; single; has excellent references; has generally been head waiter; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED, has seven years' knowledge of hardware, grocery, drug, and liquor business, desires a situation. Address P. F., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as coachman and groom, or as groom and to make himself useful; understands the care of horses; good careful driver; excellent groom; good gardener; would do the work and take charge of a gentleman's place, milk, &c.; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; German, married man, no family; of long experience; understands his business in all its branches; excellent driver; will be found sober, respectable and willing; best City references. Address Adam, Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business, in a private family; is sober, a good groom, and a careful driver; has six years' best City reference from his last place. Address P. D., Box No. 222 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN, GROOM, PLAIN GAR-dener.—By a Protestant man, aged twenty-five years, who is a good plain gardener, careful driver, and first-class groom; will furnish best recommendations from past employers. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, no incumbrance, as coachman and groom; understands all its branches; best reference from last employer. Address M. A. L., Box No. 41, *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A man and wife, with one child, in a private family in the country; seven years experience of the business; can milk; has reference from his last employer. Address J. T. L., Englewood, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM. — BY A first-class middle-aged man, not afraid to work; undoubted Brooklyn and New-York City references as to honesty and sobriety. Address James, Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN as coachman; seven years' best City reference from present employer; cause of changing, selling out. Call or address for two days, M. C., No. 235 East 34th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A respectable man, is willing to make himself generally useful; has good references. Address M. D., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a married man; perfectly understands his business; careful and willing; good reference. Address P. P., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman (single) in a private family; understands his business perfectly; excellent City reference. Call or address R. D., No. 8 East 31st-st., Bradley's stables.

FARMER.—A PROTESTANT FARMER OF long experience is now open to an engagement; wife, an excellent dairy woman, no incumbrance. Those in want of able and faithful parties, may address, D. D. D., No. 342 3d-av.

FARMER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife on a farm; understands farming in all its branches; would take charge; ten years' references. Address G. F., No. 263 West 40th-st., all the week.

FARMER, OR TO WORK ON A GEN-tleman's Place.—By a married man. Address J. C. Pepper, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

FIREMAN, PORTER, &c., IN HOTEL, restaurant, or boarding-house, by a young English Protestant man with best recommendations; is well experienced in all branches stated above. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

GARDENER. — UNDERSTANDS THE management of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; can be highly recommended by his last employer as to competency, sobriety, honesty, and industry. Address M. WHITE, No. 1,129 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARdener. Protestant, married, without children, a first-class situation; reference the best; nobody need apply without greenhouse or grapery. Address J. G., in seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO incumbrance; understands the business in all its branches, under glass and out of doors; can be highly recommended. Address F. C., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, who is well experienced in all branches of kitchen gardening, hothouse graperies, pruning, budding, &c.; has best recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, MARRIED, small family; is fully competent in all departments, under glass and out-doors; was five years in his last situation; highly recommended. Address G. K., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER. — BY A MARRIED MAN, thoroughly practical in all departments; greenhouse grape-growing; all kinds of work out-doors; would take charge of the farm if required. Address F. L., in the florist store, No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHOSE ABILITIES are seldom offered in the market; is a thorough gardener and florist, and has long experience in laying out new places; is married; small family. Address Gardener, No. 95 5th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO understands the care of green-houses and graperies, or a farm if required; highly recommended. Address J. M., No. 269 West 35th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO children; is a good vegetable, fruit, and flower gardener; good City references. Address J. M., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER. — CAN TAKE CARE OF green-house plants, hot and cold graperies, garden fruits, vegetables, &c. Address H. E., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; SINGLE; able to take care of a gentleman's place; milk no cows; has references. Address Gardener, care A. Thomson, No. 243 Grand-st.

HORSE-TRAINER, GROOM, &c.—BY a German, aged twenty-four years, who has his diploma from Germany, having passed through the schools, also served in the army as groom, farrier, trainer, &c.; can also clip horses in the best manner. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) as waiter or valet; would take care of an invalid gentleman; first-class City reference. Address Valet, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR FRENCH cook, who understands her business thoroughly, and who can furnish good recommendations from her last employers, is wanted in a small private family. Apply between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. at No. 31 West 34th-st.

WANTED — A SALES-WOMAN WHO thoroughly understands the wholesale and retail business of French and American confectionery; the best of references required. Inquire of D. ARNOULD, No. 17 Wooster-st.

WANTED—BY A LARGE DRY-GOODS jobbing house in this City, a white goods salesman; thorough experience in this specialty required. Address, with particulars, O. P., Box 126 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

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SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRIN-ters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

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ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR Sale.—Pony jet black, warranted sound, and kind in all harness; also wagon and harness and side-saddle; can be used by a child six years old. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO PAIRS OF MATCHED horses, belonging to a gentleman leaving the City; are warranted in every respect. Apply, before 2 P. M., at private stable, No. 143 West 17th-st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTH-ing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

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At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM AND hall room to rent, with board; also, entire second floor to rent by the year, reasonable; references exchanged. Call at No. 106 East 23d-st.

NO. 63 PARK-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—Handsome second floor to let, with or without private table; liberal arrangements can be made with permanent parties.

NO. 210 EAST 17TH-ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms on second floor to let, with board, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—A furnished room, with or without board, to a gentleman; others vacated in April; desirable for first-class physician.

NO. 247 WEST 36TH-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be comfortably accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms; terms, $5 and $6.

NO. 129 WEST 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs., to let, with board, pleasant front and back rooms on second floor.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, IN suite or singly, with or without board. No. 235 West 23d-st.

HOUSE AND ROOMS IN A FIRST-CLASS location, with or without board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library Rooms, No. 588 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 288.—A DELIGHTFUL front room, extra large and well furnished, without board.

NO. 71 MADISON-AV.—ACCOMMODATIONS for four young gentlemen, on fourth floor, with board; one large and two small rooms.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, within one hour of New-York by rail, from May 1 or June 1, by a family of five persons; three rooms required. Send particulars to JOHN HALIFAX, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

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FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

GOTHIC HALL,
STAMFORD, CONN., YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.
Pupils will be received March 15.
For catalogues, apply to Principals,
Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS GOING ABROAD.—A lady of large experience in teaching has taken an elegant residence near Central Park and 5th-av., where she will superintend the education of a limited and select number of young ladies and little girls, who will be received into her family and enjoy a combination of educational advantages, with refined home influences, such as few institutions can present. Unexceptionable references given. Address CULTURE, Station G, New-York.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 25. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY, BLAIRSTOWN, N. J.—Superior advantages for both sexes. Spring session opens March 25. Terms, $200 a year. Students can remain vacations. Reference: Rev. G. J. Mingins, N. Y. Send for Catalogue. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF charge at the Evening High School, 13th-st., near 6th-av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av. Prof. DE TORNOS.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Newburg, N. Y., offers superior advantages; four vacancies; inspection solicited. Write for circular.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys; the Spring term will commence April 8; terms $300 per annum. For circulars, address THOS. D. REED.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 167 furnished rooms; twenty instructors; term opens March 17. ALONZO FLACK, President.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $160 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Spring term opens April 1.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS. — EITHER IN CITY OR country; teaches the English branches, French, German, and music; has first-class testimonials. Apply at Working Women's Protective Union, No. 38 Bleecker-st.

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FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, AND PAINTINGS; also, for CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., at the NEW FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE, NOS. 102 TO 114 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., built expressly for the purpose. TRUNKS, CASES and other packages containing articles of EXTRA VALUE can be stored with SAFETY at low rates. PERSONS can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warehouse. THE PUBLIC is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.
JOHN H. MORRELL,
OWNER AND PROPRIETOR.

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FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH Water-cooler.—The best meat, fruit, and ice preserver in the world; highest awards American Institute, 1867, 1869, 1871. A. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, Nos. 224 and 226 West 23d-st., New-York. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ESTATE OF NORMAN B. GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of Norman B. Griffin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said intestate, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1873.
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS,
Surrogate.
f19-law6wW

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Alexander Clendinen is not authorized by me, to act or contract for me, or in my behalf in any manner, and that I shall pay no debts contracted by him.
WILLIAM W. THOMPSON,
No. 112 Front-st., New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.

Mr. Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager.
LAST WEEK
of the popular artist,
MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
LAST WEEK OF
NO THOROUGHFARE.
LAST MATINEE OF NO THOROUGHFARE
ON SATURDAY AT 2.

MONDAY NEXT, March 17, Mr. Dion Boucicault's last new drama, DADDY O'DOWD, with MR. BOUCICAULT in the title role.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.

SPECIAL.
ON MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 17,
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
AND FIRST PERFORMANCE ON ANY STAGE
of his new Comedy Drama in three acts,
entitled
DADDY O'DOWD;
or, "Turn About is Fair Play."
MR. BOUCICAULT
as Mike O'Dowd of the Claddagh.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. DADDY O'DOWD.

THE AUTHOR TO THE PUBLIC:

A fourth picture of Irish character is on my dramatic easel. I know you will award heartily the fullest measure of success it may deserve; but I have another and higher aim. When I wrote the COLLEEN BAWN I simply desired to make an effective play; but the London and Dublin Press pointed out a merit in that work I confess I never contemplated. They regarded it as the first truthful stage portraiture of Irish life, manner, and character, and warmly encouraged me to proceed, until I obliterated the gross caricature the public had received from the stage—a caricature that had been mainly instrumental in forming a popular and very false impression of Irish nature. Accepting the mission, I wrote ARRAH-NA-POGUE, and subsequently the dramatic portrait KERRY. Now I offer you my latest effort in the same series, and ere I draw the curtain I beg you all, and my own countrymen in particular, to bring your sympathies along with you. Give me what every man yearns for more than fortune—the conviction that he has done some little good in his time.
DION BOUCICAULT.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AND THE POETS.

Miss CUSHMAN will have the honor to give a series of FOUR
READINGS AT STEINWAY HALL,
as follows:
On MONDAY EVENING, March 17,
KING HENRY VIII.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 19,
PART I.
Selections from ROMEO AND JULIET.
PART II.
Battle of Ivry..........Macaulay
DEATH OF THE OLD SQUIRE..........Anonymous
BETSEY AND I ARE OUT..........Carleton
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 21,
MACBETH.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, March 22,
MISCELLANEOUS READINGS,
PART I.
The Young Gray Head..........Mrs. Southey
The Grandmother..........Tennyson
PART II.
The Skeleton in Armor..........Longfellow
Hirve Riel..........Browning
The Charge of the Light Brigade..........Tennyson
By request—Betsey and I Are Out.
The Evening Readings at 8 o'clock.
The Morning Readings at 2 P. M.
Admission to each Reading, ONE DOLLAR.
(No extra charge for reserved seats.)
The sale of Tickets to ANY of the Readings will commence on Wednesday morning, March 12, at 9 o'clock, at Steinway Hall, and will be continued daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FIFTH WEEK.
MR. SOTHERN
In his splendid impersonation,
DAVID GARRICK.
This charming play is
NIGHTLY GIVEN
With the most gratifying success.
A perfect ensemble of acting and mise en scene. Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. HOLK, Mr. J. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. HOLLAND, Mr. C. EDWIN.
Notwithstanding the extra accommodation provided, the demand for seats two weeks in advance is so urgent that
EARLY APPLICATION
Is strongly recommended.
BOX OFFICE OPEN ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
DAVID GARRICK
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10¾.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. T. STETSON.

LAST NIGHTS OF NECK AND NECK.
EVENING AT 8. | AFTERNOON AT 2.
E. T. STETSON | JAMES J. BARTLETT
in | in the
NECK AND NECK. | DEVIL'S CRAG.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 14,
BENEFIT, and last night but one,
of the celebrated young Tragedian,
MR. E. T. STETSON,
In preparation, DARING DICK, the DETECTIVE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

MAX MARETZEK..........Sole Manager
Farewell engagement of
PAULINE LUCCA.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF
PAULINE LUCCA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12, at 8 o'clock,
First time of
DER FREISCHUETZ.
PAULINE LUCCA, CLARA DORIA,
Signors. VIZZANI, JAMET, and others.
FRIDAY, March 14—DER FREISCHUETZ.
SATURDAY—LAST LUCCA MATINEE,
MIGNON.
LUCCA, KELLOGG, SANZ.
Matinée admission, $2; reserved seats, $1; extra boxes, $16.
Tickets and seats for sale at No. 114 and No. 701 Broadway and the Academy of Music.

STEINWAY HALL. FRIDAY EVENING.

LAST GRAND CONCERT OF THE SERIES
OF THE NOW JUSTLY FAMED
HAMPTON COLORED STUDENTS,
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 14,
INDORSED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC
AS UNRIVALED EXPONENTS OF THE
TRADITIONAL SONGS, HYMNS, AND
CHORUSES SUNG BY THEM AND THEIR
ANCESTORS WHEN SLAVES.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
FOR THE LAST CONCERT.
NEW MUSICAL FEATURES AND ATTRACTIONS.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, 75 CENTS.
Can be obtained at the Hall, the Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

NEW ELEMENTARY FRENCH CLASS.—Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT will commence a new elementary French class this WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., at No. 1,288 Broadway, preceded by a short lecture. Children's class—First lesson, THURSDAY, at 4. Infants' class, from four to eight years old. Juvenile class, from eight to fifteen years old. Oral system. No grammar.

LECTURES.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FREE LECTURES
At the University Chapel, Washington-square.
The ninth lecture in the course will be delivered by GEORGE MARSLAND, LL. B., M.D., on *The Usury Laws; How they Oppress Borrowers and Injure Trade*, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1873, at 8 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR MARCH!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway.

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS
On the EASIEST TERMS.
"The Silver Tongues,"
On rental and sale per installment plan.
Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, (Estb'd 1846.)
143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y.
FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. have REMOVED to 25 UNION-SQUARE, where they offer a full assortment of their celebrated CABINET ORGANS. FIFTY STYLES, $55 to $500 and upward, each. They undertake to furnish the CHEAPEST as well as BEST instruments of this class. ORGANS RENTED, with privilege to purchase, or SOLD FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS. *Illustrated Catalogues free.*

AT HAINES BROS.',
No. 27 Union-square,
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 155 4th-av.)

GREATEST BARGAINS IN NEW and second-hand pianos and organs ever offered. Sold on small monthly installments; rented, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of WARREN, SPADONE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by SPADONE, ROOD & CO., who are authorized to sign in liquidation.
DORMAN F. WARREN,
AMEDEE SPADONE,
CHARLES D. ROOD,
BENJ. P. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1873.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of SPADONE, ROOD & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in jewelry.
AMEDEE SPADONE,
CHARLES D. ROOD,
BENJ. P. SMITH.

NO. 51 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1873.

THE FIRM OF WHEELER & PETERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by A. H. PETERS, who will liquidate all outstanding claims.
A. H. PETERS, General Partner.
O. WHEELER, Special Partner.
The undersigned will continue the business of buying and selling all classes of stocks, bonds, and securities on commission at No. 51 Exchange-place.
A. H. PETERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

(Curtain rises at 8.)
Nos. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY..Sole Lessee and Manager.
LAST PERFORMANCES OF ALIXE.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, and for the MATINEE SATURDAY, will be acted for the LAST TIMES the brilliant emotional play in four acts, entitled:

ALIXE!

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS and Mr. BURNETT.

SATURDAY AT 1½,
LAST MATINEE OF ALIXE.

_ TUESDAY EVENING, March 18—For the first time in this Theatre, Mr. FRANK MARSHALL'S brilliant London comedy entitled: NEW YEAR'S EVE; or, FALSE SHAME, with its perfect ORIGINAL CAST and superb scenery, ALL NEW. Box sheet now open.

_ In preparation for special reproduction, DIVORCE.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that these revivals will be followed by the production of an entirely new play of VERY EXTRAORDINARY EMOTIONAL POWER.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Curtain rises at 8 o'clock; carriages may be ordered for 10¾.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST WEEK OF ROUGHING IT.
Mrs. WOOD, Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. MORTIMER, Mr. FAWCETT. The GRAND CHORUS, BALLET, and AUXILLIARY AID.
LAST WEEK
of the MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION, and of all the REALISTIC LOCAL SCENES.
NEXT SATURDAY, ITS LAST MATINEE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 17—First time on any stage of VICTORIEN SARDOU'S prohibited comedy on American manners, entitled
UNCLE SAM.
To be given with EXTRAORDINARY REALISTIC SCENERY and MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS, with a CAST which CANNOT BE EXCELLED in any other theatre.

_ BOX-SHEET is NOW OPEN for the FIRST SIX NIGHTS, and seats may be had at the Grand Opera-house, and at the branch office in the lobby of the Fifth-avenue Theatre.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1½.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF
100 YEARS OLD.

To-morrow night, and every night until further notice, will be produced a new and highly interesting local play in five acts, written expressly for this theatre by Miss OLIVE LOGAN, and entitled
A BUSINESS WOMAN.
The play will be presented
WITH NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY
by Marston, and with a great cast.
SATURDAY, March 15, first Matinée of
A BUSINESS WOMAN.
Seats secured six days in advance. Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. J. E. HAYES..........Sole Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, March 10,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
THE AMERICAN GRIMALDI,
GEORGE L. FOX,
and his mirth-provoking Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
the revival of which has met with a
SUCCESS WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED IN THE ANNALS OF AMUSEMENTS.
The GRANDEST CORPS of SPECIALTY ARTISTS ever assembled in one entertainment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

RECONSTRUCTION.
RECONSTRUCTION. RECONSTRUCTION.
LEO AND LOTOS.
THE MASTERPIECE OF SPECTACLES.
NEW SONGS, LEO AND LOTOS.
NEW MUSIC, LEO AND LOTOS.
NEW DANCES, LEO AND LOTOS.
NEW VARIETIES, LEO AND LOTOS.
THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS.
WILLIAM HOFFMAN, THE SWISS WARBLER.
SENOR SPARATE. THE MAN APE.
DAVIES, AMERICUS, SIEGRIST FAMILY, TRAINED DOGS.
Every evening and Saturday Matinée.
In preperation a startling realism, illustrating the PERILS AND DANGERS OF FRONTIER LIFE.

PSALMODY OF YE OLDEN TIME.

A CONSORT OF MUSICK,
BY PRIVATE HANDS WILL BE ATTENDED
At Ye
CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL
MEETING-HOUSE,
7TH-AV., CLOSE BYE 14TH-ST.
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
Ye Can Come In for Four Yorke Shillings. (50 cents.)
TICKETS SOLD AT THE DOOR.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

28th-st. and Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW SHOW.
G. SWAINE BUCKLEY AND SAM SHARPLEY'S
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE
LAST NIGHTS OF SOMNAMBULA.
ENTIRELY NEW OLIO.
MUSICAL MOMENTS. THE EMIGRANTS.
FRESH FROM THE FARM. PIRATES' CHORUS.
Begins at 8. Seats secured. Ends at 10.
MONDAY NEXT—LUCRETIA BORGIA.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE—23D-ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2.
First time this season of the original plantation scene, "Uncle Eph's Dream of the Old Kentucky Home." J. W. McANDREWS as Old Uncle Eph.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
ASSOCIATION HALL,
SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.
HUMOROUS AND OTHER READINGS.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 8th day of March, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS JONSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., register, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID M. GRIFFIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David M. Griffin, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1873.
ELIAS DUSENBERRY, Assignee.

Southern District of New-York, ss.: I hereby designate *The New-York Times* and *Commercial Advertiser* as the newspapers in which the above notice shall be published by the said Elias Dusenberry, Assignee of the estate of David M. Griffin, bankrupt aforesaid, according to law. Dated at New-York City, the 4th day of March, 1873.
JOHN FITCH,
Register in Bankruptcy.
mh5-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY RUEDIGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry Ruediger, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873.
GEO. W. HERBERT,
Assignee, No. 32 Union-square.
mh13-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States.—In the matter of JAMES G. RIECK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James G. Rieck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1873.
WM. NEAL,
No. 64 Broadway, New-York City.
f26-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed assignee of the estate of Nathan Appleton.
FRANKLIN H. STORY,
Boston, Mass.
mh5-law3wW

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAMMERING.—DR. WHITE'S UNITED States Stammering Institute, No. 102 East 26th-st., New-York. References from every State. No pay until cured. Send for circular.

THE FOSTER CASE.

Current of Public Opinion—The $15,000 Story—Letters From the People.

Our reporters endeavored yesterday to feel the public pulse on the Foster case, and ascertain, if possible, how the current of popular opinion ran on the question. Wherever they went the case of Foster seemed to be a leading topic of conversation among all classes. In hotel corridors, theatre lobbies, on the street, in places of business, or on ferry-boats, the name of Foster was frequently heard. In fact, wherever men met they freely exchanged opinions on the subject.

The result of our canvass of the City simply proved that conflicting opinions prevail among the masses, just as they are manifested by letters to THE TIMES. And both sides appear equally convinced of the reason and force of the arguments they put forth. Some sternly demand the execution of the law, promptly and surely. The others contend for a more liberal administration of justice, a merciful interpretation of the letter of the statute. One man says Foster committed deliberate murder; the other replies Foster never intended to kill Putnam. All, but the extreme, admit that the position of Gov. Dix is a peculiarly trying and unenviable one. All agree that a most careful scrutiny on his part of all the details which led to the killing of Mr. Putnam and the recommendation to mercy made by the jury is needed, that justice may be done alike to the community and the condemned. Every one knows the Court could pay no attention to such a recommendation. There is but one sentence following that verdict.

There are some difficulties, however, attending a popular discussion of a case like Foster's. The frequency of murders and the consequent demand for a victim, added to the prevailing belief that we have had too loose an administration of justice for some time, cause the discussion to stray from Foster's case to murder cases generally, and then to the whole question of capital punishment.

One man, who favored the idea that Foster's act of striking Mr. Putnam was neither premeditated nor likely to cause death, said: "Because the people want a victim they would hang Foster on general principles. Then others too, who have escaped with short terms of imprisonment should have been hanged."

"If they were," was the reply, "Foster and others would not have been so ready to bring upon themselves the consequences of a crime from which they could see no escape."

"No doubt of that," replied the first speaker "an example is needed; but why select him for the first victim?"

"Why, he was found guilty by twelve of his own countrymen, and has had a fair and impartial trial. Besides the Court of Appeals approved of the finding of the lower Court."

"Yes, I know all that," was the response, "but you forget that there was some haste in bringing him to trial as compared with others indicted for similar offenses, and there was the same cry then as now for a victim. Besides, the jury that found him guilty clearly never intended that he should be hung. Else why recommend mercy in his case?"

And so goes the discussion, the above being a fair sample of many conversations overheard yesterday in different parts of the City. But the most noticeable fact was that the disputants would frequently lose all sight of the merits of the particular case under consideration, and again strike at the very heart of the whole question.

Again, one hears the man and the method of the killing the subjects of animated debate. Here is a man who has known Foster only through the newspaper reports. Though opposed to violence in any shape, he avers solemnly he could not find Foster guilty of willful murder were he on the jury. Yet he believes firmly the murderer should part with his life. Here again is another who has known something of Foster personally. He asserts the man was perfectly harmless. Both see in Foster's acts many extenuating circumstances. One says Foster never looked into the car at all to make faces at the ladies, nor did he know the driver did so. Hence his anger at Mr. Putnam for slamming the door when he, as is averred, turned to go into the car, ignorant of what had taken place. On the other hand, men who claim to have watched and studied the case, say the jury could find no other verdict, and their recommendation amounts to nothing. It had all the features of a murder in the most absolute sense of the term, say they, and should be dealt with accordingly. No matter if Foster was not the first to quarrel; no matter if Putnam was mistaken. Foster had time enough to cool his wrath; but instead he nursed it, and threatened repeatedly to "lay his victim out."

And so the discussion goes. There is no way of reconciling the differences. Perhaps no similar case ever was so thoroughly canvassed; certainly, none could produce more decidedly conflicting conclusions.

Here, says one, some of the ablest men of the City advocate a commutation of the sentence, and the Governor cannot entirely disregard their opinions. Away with such finely-spun opinions, another answers. Common sense dictates what course should be taken, and the only course for him should be the road to death.

It is clear from all that could be gathered that the recommendation to mercy finds a sympathetic chord in many breasts, and the reasons which led to such a recommendation proceeded from the head rather than the heart. The truth is, however, that a majority of the citizens are decidedly in favor of the death penalty being enforced, though those holding a contrary opinion are both respectable and numerous.

The Fifteen Thousand Dollar Story.

A TIMES reporter called yesterday at the store of Mr. W. L. Allen, No. 67 Pearl-street. Finding that gentleman in his private office, the reporter informed him that he had called to inquire if there were any additional facts to be obtained relative to the statement published in a morning paper, to the effect that Mrs. Putnam received $15,000 from Foster's friends.

Mr. Allen—I have nothing to say about the matter.

Reporter—Well, pardon me, but it would be a matter of interest could the public hear any additional statement you have.

Mr. Allen—I told the reporter yesterday just what I tell you. I could say nothing.

Mr. Allen paced the floor, and seemed annoyed and embarrassed, and the reporter, without wishing to extend the interview, politely bade him good day.

The reporter next stepped into the store of H. A. Covert & Co., No. 68 Pearl-street, next door to Mr. Allen's place of business, and, asking for Mr. Covert, was informed that that gentleman was out, but would return in a short time. In a few minutes Mr. Covert entered, when the reporter, introducing himself, was greeted cordially. In reply to a question, Mr. Covert said that his statements regarding the money paid to Mrs. Putnam by Foster's friends to influence her action, was founded entirely on the statement made by Mr. Allen to himself and others, and he had no reason to discredit them. Mr. Allen had told the same story to several other parties.

The reporter informed Mr. Covert that he had called upon Mr. Allen, but had found him very reticent and unwilling to say a word on the subject. Mr. Covert remarked that Mr. Willcox, of the firm of Willcox & Gibbs, was rather indignant at the use of his name by Mr. Allen in connection with the matter, and had called upon Mr. Allen during the day for an explanation. Mr. Willcox had denied that he had anything to do with the arrangement of moneys between Foster's friends and Mrs. Putnam; that his only business relations with Mrs. Putnam were as bondsman for her as executrix. He denied positively having had anything to do with the $15,000 transaction. Mr. Covert said the statement of Mr. Willcox could be relied on.

Reporter—Do you really believe that there is no doubt of the payment of this money to Mrs. Putnam to induce her to write a letter in favor of the commutation of Foster's sentence?

Mr. Covert—Certainly I believe it. I am certain it is true, if anything is. Why, a few weeks after the murder of Mr. Putnam (not three months after) his widow began negotiations with lawyers for a suit against the railroad company. The brother of the deceased induced her, for propriety's sake, to postpone the suit a short time, but she afterward pressed it and recovered $5,000 or more.

Mr. Covert said that several days ago he wrote a letter to THE TIMES, detailing the statement that Mrs. Putnam had received money for petitioning Gov. Dix in Foster's behalf, but the letter was not delivered, the party to whom it was intrusted failing to do so. In this same letter was stated the character of Mr. Putnam, and the position the deceased occupied in his family. Mr. Covert continuing, said he had handled the correspondence of the deceased, and acted as receiver in the settlement of his estate, and from all he had seen and heard of the deceased, was confident that there was no purer man.

Mr. A. G. Putnam, brother of the murdered man, happened to enter the store at that moment, and learning the reporter's errand, stated that the late Judge Stewart had approached him at one time prior to his death, and the following interview ensued:

Judge Stewart—Mr. Putnam, you don't want to see Wm. Foster hung?

Mr. Putnam—No, I don't want to see him hung, but I want to know that it has been done.

Judge Stewart—Foster's friends are wealthy, and propose furnishing a great deal of money in this matter.

Mr. Putnam said he felt what was coming; felt hurt and indignant, and left Judge Stewart without waiting to hear more. Mr. Putnam then detailed a protracted interview between himself and Mr. Allen, when the latter told him that Mrs. Putnam, the widow of the deceased, had been paid $15,000 to write the letter. Mr. Allen had told Mr. Putnam that he himself had completed the negotiations.

Reporter to Mr. Covert—Where is Mrs. Putnam now?

Mr. Covert—In Providence.

Mrs. Putnam Does Not Deny the $15,000 Story.

PROVIDENCE, March 11.—Mrs. Putnam, the widow of Foster's unfortunate victim, is very shy and retired concerning the rumors that she received $15,000 for writing a letter to Gov. Dix asking for a commutation of the death sentence of the condemned murderer. Her reticence, in fact, amounts almost to an admission that she was well paid for the use of her name to save the murderer from the scaffold. Since she has been here in Providence with her father, Mr. Scott Smith, she has kept herself aloof from all society, except her most intimate relatives and friends.

A reporter has made repeated attempts to gain an audience, but she has persistently refused to see him. Subsequently a communication was sent to her, stating, in brief, the rumors in New-York that a large sum of money was paid her for beseeching Gov. Dix to prevent Foster's execution, and asking her how far these rumors were true. This she considered a whole day, finally declining to make any reply whatever.

It is but reasonable to suppose, from this conduct, that the stories of her having been paid well for writing the Gov. Dix letter are essentially correct. If they were false, it is probable that she would hasten to deny them.

LETTERS ON THE SUBJECT.

[The writers of the following letters have sent us their names and addresses, but are not willing to have them published. The writer of the first letter is an eminent member of the legal profession, and his views are entitled to great attention.]

Mr. Evarts Answered.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is passing strange that any lawyer could be found who would write to the Governor that the jury should, or even could, have found Foster guilty of murder in the second degree, instead of the first! Every lawyer acquainted with criminal law knows that the crime of murder in the second degree was first introduced into our law by chapter 197 of the statutes of 1862. That crime was defined to be killing a human being, "when perpetrated without any design to effect death, by a person engaged in the commission of any felony," when such killing is not murder in the first degree, or manslaughter, or excusable, or justifiable homicide.

The Court of Appeals decided unanimously, in 1868, in Fitzgerald's case, (37 vol. N. Y. Reps., p. 413,) that the crime of murder in the second degree "consists in a killing without a design to effect death, by a person engaged in the commission of any felony."

There has not been any change in the law touching the crime of murder in the second degree; and every lawyer ought to know that fact, as well as what the law is. No great reputation can excuse his ignorance. The Judge would have exhibited gross ignorance if he had even intimated to the jury that they could find Foster guilty of murder in the second degree. Foster could not have been engaged in the commission of a felony when he struck Putnam, unless he intended to kill him; and if he intended to kill him, he was guilty of murder in the first degree, for the reason that he struck the fatal blow without justification or excuse.

No principle of law is better settled by our highest courts than that a person who strikes a fatal blow with a dangerous weapon, taking the life of another, "will be presumed, in the absence of contrary proof, to have intended the natural consequences of his own acts." (See 37 N. Y. Reps., 330.(In Tuhi's case it was held "where the instrument used is one which might be expected to produce death, killing may be murder, even in a sudden affray and under provocation." (2, Wheeler's Cr. Cases, 242.) All the decisions are that no perceivable length of time need elapse between forming the intent to kill and striking the fatal blow, to make the killing murder in the first degree. All that is necessary to constitute that crime is that the intention of killing exists at the time the fatal blow is struck.

No court has doubted that Foster was guilty of murder in the first degree; the masses of law-abiding, right-minded people do not doubt it; and the jurors who pronounced him guilty of that crime could have had no reasonable doubt of it, or they would not have found as they did—whatever weakness they may now exhibit, by making statements to induce the Governor to believe them knaves or fools, and commute Foster's sentence to imprisonment for life.

The masses of law and order abiding people were surprised when Gov. Dix postponed Foster's execution, and they would be shocked by a commutation of Foster's sentence. They yet have hopes that he will enforce the law, and see that the deliberate and just judgment of the courts in Foster's case is executed. B.

MONDAY, March 10, 1873.

From Mr. Putnam's Friends.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The nearest relatives of the late Mr. Putnam, of the same blood that once animated his now moldering remains, have, to the present time, shrunk from expressing, through the Press, any opinions or feelings of theirs, and have been reserved in their private conversation in relation to his murder by William Foster. But now that only a few days remain before the Governor renders his decision in the case, we wish to address a few words to the public. Is it not strange that prominent clergymen, whose legitimate duty it is to dispense the word of God, which contains the Ten Commandments, one of which is: "Thou shalt do no murder," should descend from their sacred desks, and day after day, week after week, and month after month, by the influence which they possess, and by constant importunities, attempt to shield a murderer from the punishment demanded by law? We do not think it strange that men who make law their profession—their business—can be influenced by certain considerations to quibble and indulge in chicanery of all kinds, in order to earn so many dollars, and shield their client from his just doom. This, as we are all aware, occurs every day. We can raise no objection whatever to the lavish expenditure of money by Foster's friends to shield him from punishment. Lawyers may be paid large fees—judges may be "approached"—and even the widow of the murdered man may receive all that is offered her for a letter of condolence with the family of the murderer, and asking of the Governor a commutation of sentence. We are told by Dr. Tyng that William Foster was a "quiet, orderly, good boy." But why was he for years discarded by his own father? We have authenticated reports of this model son, touching his ill treatment of his own family. It has also been rumored during the past three years that this same "good, quiet boy" was a very prominent actor in an affray in a Mercer-street stable, which resulted in the death of one of the parties. Verily, the unbounded charity of some individuals, like Dr. Tyng, incites them to make special selection from our English vocabulary of such words as "mercy, pardon," &c., while they regard the words "justice" and "right" as terms which became obsolete at the time when it was first announced that "hanging is played out." But, after all this, we still have faith in our Governor, who has always as yet proved himself firm in the performance of his duty.

In behalf of the only blood relatives of the deceased, A. G. PUTNAM.

No. 61 West Thirty-third-street, New-York.

Foster Should be Hung.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Don't hang anybody hereafter, unless you hang Foster now! If the verdict of a jury and the condemnation of a court, to which the law has confided this case, is not to be final in regard to the crime and to the punishment of the criminal, then we ought, at once, to dispense with courts and juries and criminal lawyers, and refer every murder case directly to the Governor. Can a man deliberately kill another without intending his act? Are our passionate acts involuntary, as they are in dogs? Are they mere accidents? That is what Foster's legal and clerical friends would have us believe.

Foster selected his victim, picked his weapon, bided his time, waited until the car stopped and Mr. Putnam and his ladies got off, then skulked through the shadow of the car, hurried behind his victim, and struck him repeatedly on the head with an iron rod. If he did not intend to kill his victim *then and there, and in that manner*, what did he intend to do? Neither the sophistries of Mr. Evarts or Mr. Orton, nor the timid sentiments of a half dozen jurymen, can make me believe that Foster had any other purpose than murder in all this method, and he probably believed he could kill Mr. Putnam with impunity, because he then had "friends at court."

I am old-fashioned enough to believe that the Governor of the State is a political, and not a judicial officer; and that he has no right to pardon a criminal, or interfere with the execution of his sentence under the law, except for reasons of clemency. Put Foster into prison, instead of hanging him on the gallows, and he will be pardoned by a successor of Governor Dix, acting from the same reasons that are now urged upon the Governor to commute his sentence. And, in anticipation of that event, I advise all travelers in our horse-cars to supply themselves with car-hooks—iron rods, well wrought, and not liable to snap; regulation length of dress-sword, 39½ inches. After Gov. Dix's approval, they will present the following advantages: First—except in the hands of an expert swordsman, a car-hook will be much more effective than a rapier. The sword requires its handler to know how to deliver its edge, or its point; but *a car-hook is edge all round!* Second—by *supra*-judicial argumentation through hired journals and feed lawyers, the *car-hook* is declared *not to be a deadly weapon!* The advantage of this point, for *men-hunters*, is not to be overlooked.

No gallows for Stokes, nor for Scannell, if Foster is not hung! WM. R. BLISS.

No. 120 BROADWAY, Tuesday, March 11, 1873.

Why Foster Ought to Be Hanged.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The principal point urged in favor of the commutation of Foster's sentence is, that it was not proved that he killed Mr. Putnam with malice prepense. Let us briefly recur to the facts as elicited on the trial. Foster, having drunk enough to render him quarrelsome, insulted two ladies in a car. Their protector, Mr. Putnam, having resented the outrage, was told: "I will go as far as you go, and when you get out I will give you hell." Foster then went on the platform, brooded over his fancied wrongs until Mr. Putnam left the car, when, picking up the car-hook, (which is not the *wire* some people would make it out to be, but a substantial iron bar,) he rushed up to Mr. Putnam from behind, and struck the cowardly blow that sent that gentleman to his long account. Had it been shown on the trial that Foster had on his person a pistol or a bowie-knife, and had omitted to use it, a strong argument could have been made that his intention was to maim, and not to kill; but the stern fact had to come out that he seized the most deadly weapon he could find, and struck his intended victim in the most vital part. It has recently been held that murder in the first degree has been committed when the homicide is premeditated even for *one minute* before the act; and when a man first threatens his victim, and then deliberately waiting until that victim leaves the only protection he has, and is alone with two ladies, strikes him violently on the head with an iron bar, there certainly has been time enough to determine upon the act twenty times over. So much for the legal aspects of the case. Now, as for the recommendation of the jury: It is well established that when a jury has been discharged, the individuals composing it return to their former positions as citizens, and have no further existence as a body—consequently their opinions and declarations at a subsequent time amount to nothing. If there were on that jury men who were possessed of that maudlin sentiment which prevents the finding of a verdict of murder in the first degree, no matter how strong the proof, (and I regret to be obliged to admit that there are many such among us,) and they were induced to render the verdict they did by the idea that a recommendation to mercy would lessen the punishment, I can only say that their error was society's gain, and they might as well now try to say that they intended to have found Foster not guilty, as to make the statement they do.

Finally, while the Governor has it in his power to pardon Foster absolutely, if he should see fit to do so, it strikes me that his duty is to ascertain that Foster has been legally convicted, and, if so, to let the law take its course. That he has been legally convicted has been affirmed by the highest court in the State, from whose decision there is no appeal, and I think that the Governor will commit a great error should he interfere in so plain a case. If our laws are bad, change them, but while they stand enforce them. W. B. BEND.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 11, 1873.

Rowdyism Should be Suppressed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see considerable discussion in your paper regarding Foster's fate. If punishment is inflicted either on account of the guilt of the individual or the necessity of protection to the community, then does Foster deserve the severest penalty of the law. There are many men who live and die good citizens, capable under circumstances of committing the deliberate murder of some particular individual, yet whose natures are far above that level of brutality, maliciousness, and recklessness of human life implied in the murder of Mr. Putnam. Men capable of such a murder are capable of any other. It is evident, also, that society runs much greater risk from men who are murderers simply on account of the utter brutality of their natures than from those who murder for some specific object. That rowdyism which is ready to murder anybody without premeditation and without warning should be suppressed. JUSTICE.

In Favor of a Commutation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We each occupy a little niche in the great structure of society, and be that niche great or small, from it we can each bear a testimony for weal or for woe. He who holds his peace when he should speak, unconsciously, and unwittingly, perhaps, consents to many foul deeds that are done. Let me say a few words about the Foster case. I read with great interest and attention the letters you published in Thursday's sheet. The opinion of the learned Mr. Evarts and others I held a year ago, and wrote to the Governor then praying for a commutation on the ground they stand on. Foster is convicted by a jury through a mistake; a jury who, under the pressure of the great public indignation which fell upon this man at the time, after fourteen hours' deliberation, still could not agree to bring him to the gallows, but coupled their verdict with what they trusted would save him. Shall we hang a man then on a quibble of the law? Will it help abolish murder to murder a man legally? Or are we, the community of New-York, such moral cowards that we are afraid to be true to what is just?

I believe that the great majority who cry out for Foster's death are ignorant of the facts of the case, and see in it only the horrible outline which surrounds it. Would that each thinking member of the community would weigh well the great responsibility that rests upon him when his fellow-creature's life is to be taken by law, and not suffer himself to be led by the public excitement of the day. "Above all, let no man now be hung simply because other men who ought to have been hung have been suffered to escape." But we believe our honored Governor dares to do right, though public opinion howl and threaten ever so fiercely. E. C. BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, March 9, 1873.

A Demand for Foster's Execution.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I would like to offer a few words in relation to the Foster case, and I speak as a Christian man when I say I believe if ever a man deserved to be hung that man is Wm. Foster. The false sympathy created in his favor is sickening and disgusting. The cowardly brute sneaks up behind an unsuspecting man and respected citizen, and murders him in cold blood. For what? Because the victim dared to protect the ladies in his company from the vile insults of this villain. These sympathizers do not seem to consider the fact that by this murder a man was hurled into eternity without a chance to prepare himself to meet his Maker. The lawless people of this City seem to grow bolder every day. I was coming from New-York on a ferry-boat one night some time ago, and heard some ruffians, who were on the ladies' side of the boat, use the most profane, vulgar, and filthy language in the presence of ladies; and not a gentleman dared to remonstrate with them, for fear he might lose his life by so doing.

One of your correspondents says he does not think Gov. Dix "will have the intelligent and thinking part of the public with him," if he refuses to commute the sentence of Foster. I beg to differ. I am where I can hear the opinions of many of the intelligent middle classes and have yet to hear the first word favorable to Foster, while all agree that he should be hung. Many seem to think it is a clear case of aristocracy against the law, that if Foster, instead of being "well connected," had been of humble origin, he would have paid the full penalty of his crime long ago.

For one I protest against Gov. Dix interfering with the course of justice in this case.

A LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 10, 1873.

Foster and his Jury.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Let the law be enforced," says one of your correspondents, and I take that for my text:

Now, is a man punished according to law when the jury disclaim the "verdict" on which he is to suffer? I say that this verdict, as now explained, is not morally or legally a verdict, and if Foster be hung upon it that act will be murder, morally if not legally.

The jury did not and do not believe that he meditated murder when he struck the blow. Without that meditation, that fixed intent, it was not murder in the first degree, meriting by law execution; but second degree murder, meriting perpetual imprisonment. Shall a man die because of a verbal or technical mistake, which the jury now avow they made, and pray for justice according to a verdict they intended to render? Is there no relief from such an error? When the verdict was announced by the foreman "Guilty, with recommendation to mercy," suppose the Judge had said, "That I cannot regard and it will have no effect;" and then the jury had been polled. To the question is that your verdict, a majority must have answered, No! On such a finding must a man hang? Let the Governor answer this to his own satisfaction and I am sure the public will approve. LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK.

No. 34 WEST FORTIETH-STREET, Tuesday, March 11, 1873.

THE MASONIC FAIR.

Arrangements for the Opening on Saturday—The Work of the Committee.

The Masonic Fair, preparation for which has been in progress for several months past, will be formally opened at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, on Saturday evening next, the 15th inst. The labor of this undertaking has, from its inception, been great, for it has been the design from the first to make the fair worthy of the object for which it is held, and at the same time to furnish an attractive entertainment for the general public. The committee in charge of the work, of which R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master of Masons of the State, is Chairman, assisted by 100 prominent members of the craft of this City and Brooklyn, have therefore labored zealously, not only that the contributions made should be liberal, but that, during the progress of the festival, such novelties should be introduced as would interest all, whether Masons or not, who might desire to pass a pleasant evening, and at the same time assist in aiding a noble and worthy charity. As the object of the fair may not be fully understood the following facts, as stated, are taken from an appeal, issued by Grand Master Christopher G. Fox:

"A special and continued effort has been made for many years past to create a fund which should serve, when completed, as a permanent endowment for an asylum, to be devoted to the relief of aged, indigent brethren, their widows and orphans. Under the terms of its foundation this fund must first be used for the purpose of building a hall in the City of New-York, the property of the entire craft of the jurisdiction, which they can only use by such payment as would be required for the same accommodation elsewhere. The entire net revenue of this building is not only sacredly pledged masonically, but is guaranteed by special act of the Legislature to be given for the erection and maintenance of an asylum in some other portion of the State. The most reasonable estimates show that when the hall is completed and paid for, its annual revenues will be little, if any, short of $60,000 per annum. This amount, carefully husbanded and used discreetly for the benevolent purposes of the craft, will, in the course of a few years, amount to millions of surplus, the interest alone of which will be the richest endowment ever controlled by any association like ours. Commencing in 1843, with a single dollar, the fund in 1846 had reached $873 87; in 1856 it was $10,781 69; in 1866, $117,144 25, and in the beginning of the present year it was $471,391 94. Now, to complete the work, put the hall in tenantable working order, and pay off the temporary loans required to push the building forward as rapidly as possible money is needed, and for this purpose the proposed fair has been inaugurated."

The fair will be continued for several weeks, and, as but few appeals in this way have been made in this city during the past Winter, it is to be hoped that the success anticipated may be fully realized. All members of the Masonic Order feel a deep interest in the early completion of the temple now in course of erection on Twenty-third-street, and to secure this desired result, together with the permanent endowment of the proposed asylum, is the only design of those in charge of this undertaking. The last formal meeting of the committee will be held at the office of Grand Secretary Austin to-morrow evening, when all arrangements for the opening of the fair on Saturday next will be completed.

The New-Jersey Railroad Lease.

The Court of Errors and Appeals of New-Jersey met yesterday in Trenton. The most important case on the docket is the appeal of John Black and others, to test the validity of the lease of the roads of the United Companies to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

When the case was called up, Mr. Wurts, of Flemington, on behalf of Charles Bartles, H. Higgins, Avery Parker, John H. Cassner, Jedediah Higgins, Hiram Higgins, and others, complainants in the Chancery case and appellants in the suit at issue, read a paper to the effect that the parties in question were no longer interested in the matter, and had no desire to prosecute it further. Counsel presented papers of similar import from Mr. Black, who originated the appeal, and also from Mr. Daniel Farmer, his associate. Hon. B. Williamson, ex-Chancellor of the State, who appeared as counsel for the Pennsylvania, moved to dismiss the appeal, at least so far as these appellants were concerned. The motion was resisted by Mr. Browning, who appears for the remaining appellants, who claimed that his clients were entitled to be heard. The Court sustained this view, and the reading of the papers was proceeded with. The argument will probably come up to-day.

The New-York Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute held its regular Tuesday meeting at the Cooper Union Building, yesterday, N. C. Ely, presiding. A valuable paper on sex selection in sheep breeding, was read by Hon. L. A. Morrell, barley and its uses discussed, as well as farming on Long Island, and some first-class corn from Rhode Island exhibited. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, there was quite a good attendance, and the meeting was one of the most enjoyable of the season. The meetings are held every Tuesday, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union building, and the public are cordially invited to attend. Many matters of interest to the general public, as well as farmers, are discussed. For full report of proceedings see WEEKLY TIMES of this day.

Verdict Against the City for Cleaning Broadway.

In the suit of John D. Leverich against the City to recover $31,000 for cleaning snow and ice off Broadway from the 1st to the 10th of February, 1871, the jury, yesterday, gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount, which, with interest, amounts to $36,049.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We are indebted to the purser of the steam-ship City of Mexico for courtesies.

Joseph Gonzales and Gabriel Siebert, cigar dealers, No. 205 Elm-street, charged with selling unstamped cigars, were yesterday honorably discharged by Commissioner Shields.

In a case brought before him yesterday, Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, decided that the Court of Special Sessions in this City had no power to commit a boy to the school-ship.

Rev. Henry Morgan repeated, by request, "Fast Young Men," in Cooper Institute, last evening. Next Sunday evening he gives his last lecture. Subject: "Why Men Don't Marry?"

A lecture on "Optics as Related to Art" was delivered at the Academy of Design last night by Prof. Ogden N. Rood. The subject was illustrated in a very interesting manner by the stereopticon.

The tailor-shop of Marcus Knaus, No. 488 Greenwich-street, was entered, by burglars on Monday night, by forcing open a rear window. Clothing and jewelry, worth $150, were carried off.

The New-Yorker Schuetzen Corps, commanded by Capt. John Rottmann, gave its annual invitation ball, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night, which was well patronized by members of different German rifle organizations.

The Grand Encampment of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows, of the State of New-York, gave an annual invitation ball, at the Union Assembly Rooms, in Grand-street, last night, which was well patronized by members and officers of the order.

The application for a permit to parade on St. Patrick's Day, presented to the Board of Police on behalf of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association, has been referred to President Smith to confer with the committee on the hour for the proposed parade.

Under the auspices of the School Teachers' Association, Prof. Walter C. Lyman, the elocutionist, will give his illustrated lecture on "Expression by Voice and Action," at the Grammar School No. 26, Thirtieth-street, near Sixth-avenue, to-morrow, at 4 P. M.

The case of Stemmler against McGuire, to decide title to the Judgeship of the Seventh District Civil Court, in which one juror had been sworn in in the Supreme Court, has been adjourned over until Monday, owing to the absence of a material witness for the plaintiff.

Company D, of the Sixth Regiment, Capt. Charles Reynolds, gave its thirty-ninth annual invitation ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last night, in which the members of Post Koltes, No. 32, G. A. R., and members and officers of different militia organizations participated.

Wm. Smith, No. 549 Greenwich-street, entered the Greenwich Police Station yesterday, bleeding profusely from a cut on his forehead, which he stated he received from his wife, who struck him on the head with a coffee-pot. He was attended by Police Surgeon Lordley, and went home.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, will in a few days, give notice of the time and place of sale of buildings within the lines of Broadway as widened, between Thirty-second and Fifty-ninth streets; and also of the time allowed for the removal of the building.

BROOKLYN.

During last week there were 40,991 visitors to Prospect Park, and 44,789 persons visited it on Sunday.

The City Treasurer reports for the past week, receipts, $585,511; payments, $634,109; the balance on deposit to the credit of the city at the end of the week being $3,504,430.

The young man named Porter, who was sent to the Penitentiary for one year, was not a son of Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter, pastor of the Bedford-avenue Reformed Church.

The Atlantic Yacht Club have elected J. R. Maxwell, Commodore; J. A. Monsell, Vice-Commodore; W. B. Davenport, Corresponding Secretary, and H. H. Hoggins, Treasurer.

The new steamer Day Star, 191 feet in length, and built for the American Steam-boat Company of Providence, R. I., was launched from the ship-yard of Lawrence & Foulks, at Greenpoint, yesterday.

The police of the Ninth Precinct, yesterday, searched the house of Wm. Dedger, on Howard-street, near Putnam-avenue, and found secreted in the rooms a large amount of stolen property. Dedger was arrested with his son on Saturday, on a charge of chicken stealing.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday the post mortem examination of the corpse found in the barn at Newtown, was deferred. It has not been identified.

The Methodist Episcopal Association of Eastern Long Island meets to-day at Centre Moriches, and will continue in session until Friday.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday, R. W. Cameron, Wisner Townsend and George Ripley, a deputation from the Reform or Union Organization of Edgewater, proceeded to Albany to oppose the amendments to the village charter.

NEW-JERSEY.

The distilleries of Weisel & Weichers, recently seized by the Government at Elizabeth, are to be sold on Saturday.

The dry-goods store of Albert Sayre, at Madison, was robbed, on Monday night, of goods valued at $300. The thieves escaped.

There was great rejoicing in New-Brunswick, yesterday, over the passage of the act establishing a railroad between that city and Elizabeth.

A man named Henry McCarthy, employed as a switchman at the Erie Railroad, Jersey City, was run over by a drill-engine, on Monday evening, and fatally injured.

The bill providing for the consolidation of Hoboken, West Hoboken, North Bergen, Town of Union, and Union Township, was defeated in the Assembly yesterday.

An important bill, providing for the sewerage of New-Brunswick, has been introduced into the Assembly. The cost of the improvements, it is estimated, will amount to about $1,000,000.

A man named Robert Dwyer was killed at Monmouth Junction, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday. He was walking on the track at the time, and failed to hear a train that was approaching.

Detectives McManus and Smith, of Newark, late Monday night, succeeded in arresting Patrick Kane, charged with knocking down the woman Ellen Tracy, who, earlier in the evening, had been found lying in an insensible condition in Mulberry-street. Kane is held to answer.

Three hundred people assembled at the Morris and Essex depot, at Hoboken, at midnight, on Monday, to see the ghostly engineers who, on the 10th of every month, run an engine out of the round-house. The crowd was disappointed, the ghosts not putting in an appearance.

A young man by the name of Charles Watkins, yesterday, attempted to jump on a train at the Hackensack River crossing, and, in doing so, fell beneath the cars. The wheels passed over his leg, severing it from his body, and mangling him in a fearful manner. He was taken to the hospital, but his recovery is considered improbable.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Continuation of the Investigation Respecting the Contracts for the Caissons.

The Special Committee appointed from the Brooklyn Common Council to investigate the affairs of the East River Bridge Company, met, yesterday, and heard the testimony of Messrs. G. W. Bell and Divine Burtis, contractors, in relation to the construction of the caissons on which the towers rest. Mr. Bell, who is a member of the firm of Webb & Bell, ship-builders, summarized his knowledge of the contract as follows: My firm contracted with the Superintendent, Mr. Kingsley, to build the Brooklyn caisson, a structure 168 by 102 feet, for $70,000, the next lowest bid being $140,000. We only agreed to put together the materials, which were to be furnished at the expense of the Bridge Company, and to do the calking and tinning required. There were only five courses of timber required by the contract, but it was found that the foundation was deeper than expected, and it was necessary to add nine courses, which increased our bill for the caisson to $128,262 34. Our firm had an understanding with Mr. Kingsley that we should build the New-York caisson also, but when its feasibility had been established by the building of the Brooklyn one, there were several applications for the contract, and it was put up to be bid for. We bid lowest, and got the contract for $43,000, or $5,000 less than the next lowest offer. The New-York caisson was 172 by 102 feet, and, as it was found necessary to line it with sheet-iron instead of zinc, this was made a separate contract. We also did the iron work, which, with extra labor ordered by the Superintendent, brought our bill up to $84,757 65, making the amount received by us on account of both caissons $213,620 42. I do not think that Mr. Kingsley was actuated by any base motive of personal profit in violating his agreement with Webb & Bell as to the building of the New-York caisson, but we certainly had a distinct understanding to that effect. The company never tried to hinder the work in any way, and appeared very sparing of the funds.

Divine Burtis, who by contract laid seventeen additional courses on the New-York caisson, and received therefor $21,050, stated that he had bid $75,000 for the building of the Brooklyn caisson, but afterward withdrew the offer. The Bridge Company furnished the iron for the courses, and the subengineer superintended the work. It was at Mr. Kingsley's request that he bid for the contract, and he did not know whether there were any other proposals. He paid no money to any one connected with the Bridge Company. He also contracted to build a coffer dam, doing the timber work at cost, calculating to make his profit on the iron straps, on which he expected to make near $10,000, but after putting on a few straps, the engineer ordered no more put on, and he received $2,000 as a compromise, by which he lost money by the contract. He bid $43,500 for the building of the New-York caisson, or $500 above Webb & Bell. The timber used in the construction came from the Erie basin on a requisition which Chief Engineer Roebling furnished him.

The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair, and will not probably reassemble until the attendance of Mr. Kingsley can be secured. His testimony will close the investigation.

The Carpenters and the Ten-Hour Question.

The carpenters' committee appointed to receive reports from any shops where the enforcement of the ten-hour system might be attempted, was in session yesterday at Munzinger's Hall, West Thirty-second-street, but received no reports of any such attempt. A meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was held last night, and a committee, consisting of members from their own body, as well as from the Carpenters' Union and Stair-builders' Union, was appointed to confer with the bosses, having received from the latter a communication stating that they were anxious such a conference should take place.

Mount Vernon Improvements.

The tax-payers of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, met on Monday evening in the chapel of the Reformed Church, to consider certain proposed amendments to a bill which sought to authorize local improvements, and which had been prepared for presentation to the Legislature. A strong opposition was manifested to the proposed improvements, and a stormy debate ensued. Personalities were freely indulged in on both sides, and during the course of the discussion the church more resembled a house of bedlam than a house of prayer. The minority having exhausted themselves, the advocates of the measure were left in possession of the field, and the amendments were adopted.

Chicago Cattle Markets.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Cattle active for good grades; prices firm and steady; receipts, 2,500; sales of fair to good at $5 25@$5 65; choice, $5 80@$6 15; stockers, $3 75@$4 35; corn-fed Texans and Cherokees, $4 30@$4 75; shipments, 3,000. Live Hogs active and higher, with sales to the extent of the offerings; receipts, 5,000; sales of common to choice at $4 40@$5, principally at $4 75@$4 80; shipments, 10,000. Sheep firm and fairly active; receipts, 1,000; sales of good to choice at $4 50@$5 25; a lot averaging 123 lbs., sold at $5 80; shipments, 1,000.

Print Cloths Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11.—Print Cloths dull at easier prices; 64 squares, 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Standard and Extras.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......6:16 | Sun sets......6:04 | Moon sets..6:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...6:34 | Gov. Island..7:23 | Hell Gate..8:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, March 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston.

Barks Azelia, (Br.,) Western, Malta and market, Russell, Howes & Co.; Serene, Legermann, Montevideo, Dowley, Corners & Co.; J. E. Frazier, Knight, Havana, for orders, Brett, Son & Co.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Chick, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Cascatelle, Simmons, Matanzas, &c., James Henry & Son; Manson, Gilkey, Cardenas, Carver & Barnes; Luphemia, (Br.,) Congdon, Alicante for orders, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah March 8, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, Bremen Feb. 22, and Southampton 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Bark Alfred, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Hamburg 90 days, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Imogene, (of Prince Edward's Island,) McEachner, Rotterdam 35 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Bark Fortuna, (Ger.,) Zimmermann, Taganrog Oct. 18, and Constantinople Nov. 6, with wool to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Pedro, Bahrs, Port-au Prince 32 ds., with logwood to F. Martinez.

Brig Carrie Purington, (of Topsham,) Phillemore, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Conservative, Sterling, Old Harbor, Ja., 28 ds., with logwood to H. D. Cordova.

Schr. R. M. Brookings, (of Wiscasset,) Brown, Matanzas 17 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to H. W. Lord.

Schr. Mary B. Reeves, Mahney, Portland, Me., 18 ds., with lumber to George E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. H. S. Brooks, Ireland, Cedar Keys 17 ds., with cedar to E. Faber & Co.

Schr. Alice B. Gardner, (of Bucksport,) Turner, Jacksonville 14 ds., with yellow pine to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. L. I. Knight, (of Camden,) McIntyre, Savannah 12 ds., with yellow pine to the New-Haven Saw-mill Co.

Schr. J. M. Riley, (of Harrington,) Coffin, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. A. E. Stevens, (of Bristol, Penn.,) Montgomery, Pensacola, for Providence, 28 ds., with yellow pine to master.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 11.—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore.

Below, bark Albertina, from Cape Coast.

Arr. this P. M., bark Fredonia, from Fayal.

The schr. E. E. Stimpson, from New-York, for Portland, before reported ashore on Cape Cod, was got off to-day without much damage, and was taken to the wharf at Wellfleet.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 11.—Arr. steamer Champion, from New-York; steamer Equator, from Philadelphia; steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York; schr. H. P. Blaisdell, for Philadelphia; schr. M. E. Valse, for New-York; schr. Annie Murchie, for Georgetown, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 11.—Arr. revenue-steamer Colfax, from a cruise; reports passed in for Baltimore, brigs M. C. Haskell, from Havana; Quincey Morton.

Passed in for Baltimore, reported by the pilot-boat Coquette, brig Ceres, from Palermo; schr. Shiloh, from Cardenas; bark Presto, brig Ennis, schr. S. S. Baker, and a brig from Rio.

Passed out, schr. H. G. Foster, for St. Thomas.

HALIFAX, March 11.—The steam-ship Manitoban arr. from Baltimore this morning, and sails at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Austrian is making slight repairs, and will sail for Baltimore to-morrow.

The steam-ship Tiger has not yet arr. from Newfoundland.

LEWES, Del., March 11.—Arr. bark David Taylor, from Hamburg; brig Cheviot, from Havana.

Sixty vessels put into the breakwater during the night, and others are constantly arriving, for refuge during the storm.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Arr. steam-ship Yazoo, from New-Orleans and Havana.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 11.—Arr. steam-ships Wilmington, from Havana, for New-York, leaking; Montgomery, from New-York; barks Unanima, from Liverpool; Alarm, from Bremen; schr. Ada J. Simonton, from Baltimore.

Sld. steam-ships C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia; America, for Baltimore; Leo, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 11.—Arr. brig Erie, Jacksonville, for Boston; Ocean Belle, (unknown;) schrs. Elizabeth Magee, Charleston, for Weymouth; Effie J. Simmons, Savannah, for Bath; Segum, do., for Portland, reports fine weather to Cape Hatteras, has since had severe and continuous northerly and north-westerly gales, and was blown off to lon. 66.

Passed by schr. Hattie G. Dow, Pensacola, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Charles A. Higgins, Martha Innes, Alice B., B. L. Sherman, F. A. Newcomb, Lizzie D. Barker, Benj. Oliver, and J. S. Lamprey.

Notice to Mariners.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1873.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots:

GENTLEMEN: I have respectfully to notify the board that the wreck off Sandy Hook has been removed to twenty-five and one-half feet at mean low water.

Very respectfully, JOHN NEWTON,

Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major-General.

Spoken.

By schr. A. E. Stevens, March 26, lat. 22 30, lon. 75 50, spoke brig Anna Baker, (of St. John, N. B.,) from Savannah, for St. John, N. B., who supplied us with provisions.

By schr. Mary E. Reeves, no date, lat. 40 08, lon. 67 28, spoke fishing schr. Tickler, of Lynn, for New-London, with some of her bulwarks stove and fore boom broke.

By steam-ship San Jacinto, March 9, 9 A. M., off Fryingpan Shoals, spoke bark Eliza Evelina, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Boston for Wilmington, N. C., 20 ds. out; 10th, 12 M., off Hogg Island, passed steamer Wyoming, from Philadelphia for Savannah.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Arr. steam-ships City of Montreal, from New-York March 1; Sarmatian, from Portland March 1; France, from New-York Feb. 28; Rita, from New-Orleans Feb. 17; ships Kate Prince, from New-Orleans Feb. 8; Angiosca, from New-Orleans Feb. 9; Arabia, from New-Orleans Feb. 8; barks James Wishart, from New-York Feb. 14; Nova Scotia, from New-Orleans Feb. 2.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 11.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Donau, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York March 1, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, March 11.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York March 1, for Liverpool, arr. here at 12 o'clock this morning.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-square.

THE "TIFFANY & CO." WATCHES ARE STEM-WINDERS MADE IN THE BEST MANNER, AND ADJUSTED TO HEAT, COLD, AND POSITION, GUARANTEED ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS, AND THE BEST AND CHEAPEST YET MADE.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.

The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.

Designs and Estimates furnished.

Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.

657 and 659 Broadway.

KENTUCKY TALKS.

BY WM. ROSS WALLACE.

Often has my broad old bosom thrilled into the very core
At my children's triumph-banners proudly, purely streaming o'er,
Banners won in pioneer battle, won in Enterprise that made
Wealth material on the mountain, river, forest, valley, glade,
And no trophies have delighted more than for the heart and mind
Which in my Great Public Library will forevermore be shrined.
Two Gift Concerts held already have resulted in *success*,
THOUSANDS fairly DRAWING Prizes, and the THIRD will not be less.
Fairly—Bramlette—my old Governor, had, has management of all,
And by Durrett, Cain, assisted, thousands answered to his call.
Yes, Gift Concert Third and Drawing will come off on *April* 8,
Where ONE HALF A MILLION Dollars, sound in cash and sure as fate,
Will have a just distribution: O, 'tis joy for me to know
That so many Ticket-Holders with fair-earned success will glow,
For the venture's *right* and *noble*—right here to increase one's wealth
And while trying to be sure of adding to the *mental* health:
Nor is this to be forgotten by the liberal, that the Grand
Library's *free* to not mine only, but to *all* in our great land!
Gifts will be 10,000 Total—TICKET BUYERS, *brief* is time;
Then, be quick, and for particulars in this plan, sound as sublime,
Send for information, circulars, and learn all you want to know,
So that wealth, with a proud feeling of assisting a Grand object,

MAY INTO YOUR POCKETS FLOW!

List of gifts to be distributed by lot among ticket-holders to the Third Grand Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, at Louisville, Ky., positively on April 8, 1873, viz.:

One Grand Cash Gift............	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift............	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift............	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift............	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift............	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift............	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash....	$500,000

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

Money may be sent by post-office order, draft, registered-letter, or express, prepaid. All orders for tickets or applications for full programme and information must be made at once to the New-York office. THOMAS H. HAYS & CO., General Depot of Supply, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

GLASSWARE

VERY CHEAP.

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway, Near 4th-st.,

OFFER HANDSOME TABLE SERVICES, OF ENGRAVED FERN GLASS, FOR TWELVE PERSONS, AT $50 PER SET.

Smalpage & Son,

41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,

LONDON, W.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

The Kensett Collection.

Executor's Sale of over Five Hundred of the

FINEST STUDIES AND PICTURES

By the late

JOHN F. KENSETT

Will take place at

ASSOCIATION HALL

During the week commencing MONDAY, March 24, and ending SATURDAY, March 29.

The sale will begin at 7½ o'clock each evening.

A FREE EXHIBITION

Of this collection will be given at the

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., from FRIDAY, March 14, to SATURDAY, March 22, from 9 to 5 during the day, and 8 to 10 in the evening.

NATURE'S FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH, at No. 200 Broadway.—BETHESDA SPRING WATER, pure and fresh, from Waukesha, cures daily, after all other remedies failed. Only specific for diabetes, dropsy, albuminuria, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, brick-dust deposits, gravel, stone in kidney and bladder, diseased prostate, catarrh, kidney, bladder, and genito-urinary diseases. Pamphlets free. DR. HEATH, Agent.

BILLIARD BALLS.—GREAT IMPROVEments made.—2-inch, $4; 2¼-inch, $5; 2⅜-inch, $6; fifteen ball pool, 2¼-inch, $24 set; billiard counters, red, white, and blue, $3 set; 1¼-inch checks, $10 per 100; 1½-inch, $5 per 100. WM. M. WELLING & CO., No. 207 Centre-st.

THOMAS R. AGNEW RETIRES FROM business in April next, and is now closing out his entire stock of Teas, Coffees, Flour, and all kinds of Groceries and Provisions below cost, for the next thirty days. Everybody should call and get bargains at once. THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich-st.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADIcally cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. H. A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av.